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# SUMMARY

# OF ON-GOING AND PLANNED PROJECTS OF

# UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS FOR

# THE INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT IN THE AFRICA REGION

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# P R E A M B L E

1. The need for concerted action to promote the advancement of women has been expressed by policy-making bodies of the United Nations for the past ten years. In 1970, the General Assembly, by resolution 2716(XXV) invited all organs and agencies within the United Nations system to co-operate in achieving the objectives and targets enumerated in the Programme of Concerted International Action for the Advancement of Women. In 1975, the General Assembly reiterated this call for concerted action /resolution 3520 (XXX)/, and such action was further urged by the ECA Conference of Ministers held in Nairobi, February 1975 /resolution 269(xii)/.

2. In 1977, United Nations agencies and organizations participating in the Regional Conference on Implementation of Plans of Action for Women and Development, held in Nouakchott, Mauritania, agreed that an interagency group at the Africa regional level should be established for the purpose of co-ordinating activities for women in development in the Region. The Social Development Division of ECA, and the Training and Research Centre for Women, took the initiative in organizing the first United Nations regional inter-agency meeting on women in development. This meeting was held in Addis Ababa 30-31 March 1978. Its major functions were agreed to be:

(a) To classify and co-ordinate projects within the Africa Region into a coherent programme;

(b) To co-operate with all interested bodies for the planning and development of programmes, and in identifying new areas of co-operation; and

(c) To review progress, and report on plans and activities of the Region to appropriate United Nations bodies, establishing two-way relationships.

3. At this "First Meeting of the United Nations Interagency Working Group on the Integration of Women in Development in Africa," it was decided to develop a Summary of On-going and Planned Activities for the Integration of Women in Development, reflecting the priorities of the Region as contained in the Plan of Action for Africa. In accordance with the recommendation of the Working Group, this Summary has been compiled for discussion at the Meeting of the Interagency Working Group due to be held in Lusaka on 1 December 1979. The Summary takes into consideration, as proposed by the Working Group, overall development efforts, and not just "Women's Programmes".

## Purpose

4. The purposes of this Summary are:

(i) to enable the agencies to exchange information and co-ordinate their activities concerning the status of women in the process of developing the African countries;

(ii) to enable the United Nations agenices to regularize their participation in the activities of the African Training and Research Centre for Women (ATRCW):

(iii) to enable the ATRCW to effectively plan joint programmes in co-ordination with other agencies;

(iv) to demonstrate to national Governments that efforts are being made to co-ordinate the activities of the United Nations agencies in Africa.

Presentation

5. This Summary is presented as an aid for the concerted action required of United Nations agencies and organizations in achieving the objectives of the Plan of Action for Africa.

Information requested for the Summary has been received from FAO, UN/ECA, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNIDO and the World Bank. Other activities included in the Summary are those relating to the Africa Region, which have been extracted from the Revised Global Synthesis of Organizations' activities and Programmes Relating to the Advancement of Women. References to the Global Synthesis are given in parenthesis.

6. There are four main parts to this Summary: Preamble, Part I, Part II, and an Annex-Directory of Projects with indices, by country and by agency. A list of the MULPOC groupings appears at the end.

The Preamble gives the background to this Summary, and includes its Purpose, Presentation, and a Table summarizing the projects listed.

7. PART I gives a summarized description and brief analysis of projects to achieve the Plan of Action for Africa. The information is given under the objective headings of the Plan of Action. Also included in this section are Directives for future action; with an indication of priorities.

8. PART II gives general information on the United Nations agencies and organizations participating in the Plan of Action for integration of women in development in the Africa Region. The information includes a brief policy statement relating to the integration of women in development, especially in Africa, and a description of the various organizational machineries.

9. Annex - Directory of Projects This section gives details of on-going and planned activities of the agencies in each country. The countries are in MULPOC groupings. The activities are briefly described under the objective headings and include projects which started in 1977, or are planned to commence at any date up to 1985. Those which started earlier but are expected to continue through 1979/1980 are also included. The financing body, the executing organization and details of expenditure are also stated when the information is available. The activities are numbered consecutively from 1 to 482 and the executing agency is indicated in the left margin.

10. The eight objective headings which correspond with the Plan of Action for Africa are: (A) Education and Training; (B) Employment; (C) Communications and Mass Media; (D) Health, Nutrition and Social Services; (E) Population; (F) Research, Data Collection Analysis; (G) Legislative and Administrative Measures and (H) Special Projects: (i) Integrated rural development projects; (ii) Appropriate technology, and (iii) Other important activities (e.g. human rights).

11. Activities such as research, studies, workshops, training programmes, fellowships and food aid which are undertaken by the agencies and organizations on a country-group, regional or inter-regional basis are described under each of the objective headings in the Annex with the sub-heading "Inter-Regional and Regional Activities of United Nations agencies and organizations." These Multi-national projects make an important contribution to the integration of women in development in the States involved. There are indices to the Annex - country and agency.

TABLE 1. Summary of Activities

This Table does not include projects done on a Regional basis

| | Educat. and Training A | Employ-ment B | Communi-cations M.Media C | Health Nutr. & S. Serv. D | Popul-ation E | Research Data Coll. Analy. F | Legisl. and Admin. G | Special Prog. (a) Integr. Rural Devel. | (b) Appropriate Technolog |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (i) Eastern and S.Africa MULPOC (Lusaka) (18 countries) | 48 | 24 | 1 | 26 | 4 | 12 | 1 | 7 | 7 |
| (ii) North African MULPOC (Tangiers) (6 countries) | 6 | 12 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| (iii) West African MULPOC (Niamey) (16 countries) | 37 | 12 | 7 | 29 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 19 | 11 |
| (iv) Great Lakes Community MULPOC (Gisenyi) (3 countries) | 4 | 1 | - | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | - |
| (v) Central African MULPOC (Yaounde) (6 countries) | 11 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 1 | - | 5 | - |
| TOTAL | 106 | 51 | 10 | 70 | 11 | 28 | 10 | 38 | 20 |

PART I - ANALYSIS OF PROJECTS TO ACHIEVE THE PLAN OF ACTION FOR AFRICA

A. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

12. Education and Training is the special concern of UNESCO, ILO, FAO and ECA/ATRCW. A training element is, however, included in most of the activities of the United Nations agencies and organizations operating in the Region. UNESCO's activities are particularly geared towards achieving equal access and opportunity for both sexes in education and training of all types and at all levels. ILO promotes the equitable and effective participation of women and men in economic life and, in the Africa Region, is particularly active in technical and vocational training. With regard to formal education, FAO is mainly concerned with career training for men and women in middle level and university faculties of agriculture and related rural development institutions. On behalf of rural women in Africa, FAO's major educational thrust is in informal, extension and farmer training activities.

13. Education and training is an important element in the long-range objective of the ECA's Training and Research Centre for Women, which is to assist and encourage member States of the ECA to raise living standards, especially in rural areas. Accordingly, the Centre has a comprehensive set of disciplines and activities within the framework of th Plan of Action for the Africa Region. In this regard mention is made of the following two comprehensive projects for the training of women in the Region: (i) The Subregional Committees on the Integration of Women in Development at the ECA/ATRCW Multinational Programming and Operational Centres for Gisenyi, Lusaka, Niamey and Yaounde; the purpose of these is to incorporate into the relevant MULPOC work programme activities related to the integration of women in development and (ii) The African Women's Development Task Forc which was started by the ECA/ATRCW in 1975, in an effort to bring the education, training skills, leadership qualities, experience and goodwill of African women in one country to the service of other countries. This is a volunteer service, and volunteers may serve from two months to two years, high level formal education is not a necessary qualificatior

14. All of the projects and activities described under "Education and Training" aim at increasing the participation of women, in the Africa Region, in national developmer plans and programmes. They are the outcome of many years of co-operation between the United Nations agencies and Governments in the Region, and an analysis of the project indicate that they are getting to the root of the under-development problem and are layi the foundation for economic growth, better health, and education and training for the great masses. There are a number of on-going Training Centres for women in the Region, such as the National Training Centre for Angolan Women (ATRCW), the Botswana Training Centre (ILO), and the Training Centre in Somalia (UNESCO and UNICEF). Projects such as these have been preceeded by seminars, conferences and workshops - smaller activities that interest and train women. This preliminary activity is very important and contribut to better designing of projects that will enable women in particular, to contribute more effectively to the satisfaction of the basic needs of their families. It also helps to demonstrate to Governments what can be done to improve and develop local conditions.

15. At present in North and Central Africa most of the activities in the field of education and training are of short term nature, and include seminars, workshops and grants in the Cameroon, the Congo and Gabon respectively. Studies and surveys are being undertaken in Algeria, Egypt and Tunisia. In the Sudan, the main training centre is the Institute for Agricultural Technicians, supported by FAO. There are also a number of Youth Centres - 17 were operational by the end of 1977, and a total of 63 are planned to be in full operation by 1983. These are supported by ILO and UNDP. The immediate objective in these MULPOC areas is to interest Governments in development plans and to train women and the youth. The ATRCW, in this regard, acts as a catalyst by providing the initial incentives such as seminars, and workshops for skill development and these have proved to be a source of inspiration to the rural women.

16. In the Eastern and Southern African MULPOC, which is comprised of 18 countries, the activities are now mainly designed for the development of skills to a recognized standard of proficiency. In Botswana, for example, FAO has developed a Diploma level home economics training programme at the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Botswana and Swaziland. Many Governments are aiming at having National Training Centres to ensure the continuous teaching of technical skills, and such Centres have been established in Angola, Lesotho, Tanzania and Somalia. In Zambia there is a Centre for Horticulture Training, and in the Sudan an Institute for Agricultural Technicians.

17. National educational reforms are underway in many countries, for example, Gambia, Benin, Botswana, Niger and Upper Volta and most of these projects are being supported by UNDP, UNICEF and the World Bank. The aim is to bring educational systems in line with national objectives to reduce unemployment and to meet the objectives of socio-economic policy.

## B. EMPLOYMENT

18. Employment is the particular concern of ILO, whose on-going activities include technical co-operation, research, data collection and analysis, and regional meetings to promote by law and practice equality of employment opportunities and treatment of women. Both ILO and FAO are carrying out projects for the promotion of co-operative education and training for the development of skills, thus aiming at increasing economic opportunities for women mainly in rural areas. UNICEF and UNESCO are also concerned with the organization of co-operatives. In Tanzania, and in West and East Africa, FAO is developing a programme for the provision of banking and credit facilities for women. At the village-level, the ECA/ATRCW, in co-operation with FAO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNDP and the World Bank, is developing and promoting low-cost technologies in an effort to economically enhance the life of the women in the village.

19. The ILO is undertaking a study of the services and facilities needed to achieve a better equality of opportunity and treatment for women workers in developing countries; this study should be useful in promoting the objectives for employment of women in the Africa Region (ILO-3.3.7).

20. Most of the "Employment" projects are designed to improve the skills of women so that they may be better able to engage in economic processes. In the Eastern and Southern countries of the Region women are being trained in skills such as blanket weaving, pottery making, building materials and handicrafts. This training is going on in Ethiopia, Lesotho, Madagascar, Seychelles, Somalia and Swaziland. A follow-up to the skills improvement is the introduction of co-operatives, and this is being encouraged by the ATRCW in Ethiopia, and by the UNDP in Swaziland. Funding the on-going new enterprises is always of concern.

21. An interesting project assisted by FAO, is the provision of credit by the Tanzanian Rural Development Bank to women in the Ujamaa Villages for the purchase of household devices. In Malawi the World Bank is financing a Government project with a loan of $9.2 million to raise agricultural productivity and up-grading existing farmer training centres. This should be of treat benefit to women who do more than 60% of the total work-time in full-work, marketing livestock care and rural construction.

22. In Mozambique FAO is initiating a comprehensive programme to develop forestry and forest industries. Research on the participation of women in economic activities is being undertaken by the ILO in Somalia, Ethiopia, Upper Volta and Lesotho.

23. There seems to be little or no activity in skill development for employment in Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Mauritius, Namibia, Uganda, Zambia.

24. In North African the ILO/ATRCW has carried out a study or women in co-operatives in Libya, Egypt and the Sudan. A handicrafts survey was undertaken in Tunisia. These studies are to be followed by national workshops.

25. The ILO has a project for a co-operative in the Juba area of the Sudan and a [illegible] Rugs and Carpet Co-operative Society in Sodri, Sudan, has been established by the ILO/ATRCW

26. It is hoped that further projects based on studies undertaken will soon be designed for the countries in this MULPOC area.

27. In the West African MULPOC the three largest employment projects are the fish processing in the Ivory Coast, Salt Extraction in Niger, both by the ATRCW and the wool production at the Handicraft Centre in Mauritania.

28. The ILO has undertaken a feasibility study of pottery in the Ivory Coast, and research of women in economic activities in Upper Volta. No report of activities in "employment" has been received from Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Togo. These countries have, however, participated in workshops and seminars on women in development, and no doubt there are plans for economic projects to be implemented.

29. In the Great Lakes Community, a workshop was held in Burundi for training in co-operatives and marketing. It should be interesting to know what activities agencies are planning for Rwanda and Zaire in this field. At the present stage, further workshops and seminars might be required.

30. In the Central African MULPOC, a Handicrafts Survey which included Cameroon, and a co-operative training workshop in the Congo conducted by ATRCW/ILO are the only projects listed under "employment". This MULPOC area will however, benefit from the many projects planned by the ECA/ATRCW, ILO and UNESCO for the Region. These include assistance in introducing consumer production and marketing co-operatives for women, pilot projects with focus on specialized skills, and regional workshops.

## C. COMMUNICATIONS AND MASS MEDIA

31. The importance of the mass media in influencing and shaping attitudes concerning the roles of men and women in society is recognized by all the United Nations agencies and organizations. UNESCO and the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs deal more specifically with the position of women in the mass media. In 1978 the Centre, in co-ordination with UNESCO, held an international seminar on women and the mass media.

32. In the Africa Region, the ECA/ATRCW is undertaking a series of studies which is expected to generate wider understanding of the present contribution of African women to their societies, and to laying the basis for action programmes.

33. The ECA is also promoting Sub-regional and Regional workshops on research needs and techniques in relation to women, and is presently seeking funds for this project. Information material (bulletin, booklets, wallsheets, films and slides), aimed at creating general awareness of women's role in development are being produced and given wide dissemination by a number of United Nations organizations, particularly: WHO, UNDP, WFP, ILO and FAO. With regard to technical co-operation, the ATRCW and UNESCO plan to offer a feature service on women in development in Africa.

34. Many of the activities in the field of Communications/Mass Media are undertaken by the agencies on a multi-national or regional basis and include publications, films, feature and photographic services for the education and promotion of women. The agencies most involved in this are UNESCO, ILO, ECA and WFP. Study tours, seminars and workshops are being organized by UNESCO/ATRCW mainly in West Africa. Research is being undertaken by UNESCO on the impact of the mass media on women's role and status. A particularly interesting project is the "Radio rurale" in Guinea Bissau supported by UNICEF. This is a radio-rediffusion programme on subjects of health, education, the promotion of women, etc.

35. Indigenous women's organizations can be important vehicles for the distribution and/or exchange of materials, information and project ideas. These groups can also help to carry out projects and help to bring the rural women into the mainstream of development.

36. It is observed that the Communications/Mass Media activities are mainly "promotional", in that they aim at creating an awareness of women as equal partners in the development process. Training programmes for developing the techniques of communication for people unexposed to the mass media are lacking. Correct communication techniques are important for imparting information to rural women, in order to achieve results. It should be noted that communication is the link between policy and progress. UNESCO is, however, carrying out a study of the use of communication media and techniques in rural development (see item 451), and the activities are co-ordinated with FAO, ILO and other agencies. A follow-up to this study could be the inclusion of a communications technique course in training programmes.

## D. HEALTH, NUTRITION AND SOCIAL SERVICES

37. Health, nutrition and social services are essential for the full participation of women in development programmes. Consequently, in the Plan of Action for the Africa Region one of the main objectives is that these services should be integrated into overall development plans for the Region. The main contributors in this field are: WHO, FAO, UNICEF, WFP and UNFPA. In 1977, WHO, in collaboration with UNICEF, launched an expanded 5-year programme on immunization. The estimated cost amounted to $42,600,000. It is expected that the African Region will benefit from this global project (7.1.5, 7.2.13*). In 1977 and 1978, WFP provided food aid for 3 million expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children in 35 projects located in 28 countries - mainly LDC's and MSA's. The estimated cost of this aid was $85 million. Activities were co-ordinated with WHO, FAO, UNFPA and UNICEF, as well as appropriate voluntary agencies, (7.2.33*).

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*/ These numbers refer to the projects as numbered in the Global Synthesis.

38. With regard to technical co-operation, FAO is assisting the Libyan Government with the establishment of a Regional Food and Nutrition Applied Research and Training Centre. The project started in 1977 (7.4.0*).

39. In the field of research, WHO is carrying out a programme in approximately 70 countries on all aspects of human reproduciton. The budget provisions for this project amounted to $13 million in 1977.

40. At the country level, FAO and UNICEF executed projects in Eastern and Southern Africa. Reports on activities have not been received for Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, and Swaziland.

41. FAO has many nutritional activities in North Africa. Projects in West Africa seem to be fairly well distributed and all the agencies concerned with health, nutrition and social services are active in this subregion. In Central Africa, feeding projects undertaken by WFP seem to predominate. There seems to be an opportunity for inter-agency co-operation in this country.

42. The ATRCW has an on-going programme of itinerant training workshops throughout the Region.

43. UNICEF is supporting services for the health and nutrition of women and children in most of the countries in the Region. With regard to the Eastern and Southern African MULPOC, in Botswana UNICEF's Immunization Programme, which commenced in 1978, will continue indefinitely. UNICEF also supports day care centres and health services in Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Tanzania, and Zambia. Health projects predominate in Botswana, Ethiopia and Kenya. In Botswana, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, WHO and the World Bank have MCH projects and projects for training nurses, etc. It is not known how co-ordinated these programmes are. In Tanzania a Pharmaceutical Industry, funded by UNDP is to be established, and this will be executed by UNIDO.

44. In North Africa, FAO is providing technical assistance and equipment to the Regional Food and Nutrition Applied Research and Training Centre in Libya. FAO also assists the National Nutrition Programmes in the Sudan and is carrying out a nutrition programme at the Institute Hassan II in Morocco. These are the three main health projects in this MULPOC.

45. From a look at the projects reported, the emphasis in West Africa seems to be on training public health workers and in nutrition education. UNIDO, UNFPA, WHO, FAO and UNICEF are working closely with several Governments in the area in health and nutrition projects. Some of the countries involved are Benin, Cape Verde, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Gambia and Togo. In Guinea, Cape Verde and Upper Volta, UNIDO is assisting with the local manufacture of medicines. In Upper Volta, a Regional Pharmaceutical Centre for Western Africa is to be established, and the project includes the training of personnel. In Senegal UNICEF has a number of projects including training of midwifes and equiping rural maternity centres, the provision of hand pumps for water, and nutrition projects.

46. In Burundi and Rwanda, UNICEF and the UNDP are assisting the Governments with their nutrition projects. FAO also has a project in nutrition in Rwanda. In the Central African Republic, WFP, WHO and UNDP are supporting many projects for basic health care, child care, feeding of school children and nutrition. In the Cameroons, UNIDO and UNDP are assisting in the development of the production of vaccines.

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*/ This number refers to the projects as numbered in the Global Synthesis.

47. On a Regional basis, the ATRCW provides in-service training in the field of nutrition, and UNICEF offers health education as part of several activities and assists in nutrition programmes. WHO and UNICEF collaborate in a number of family health and immunization programmes in the Region, and WFP undertakes in collaboration with many agencies its food programme.

48. There seems to be concern for states to produce their own pharmaceuticals, and to up-grade their health services. Many agencies are working in the health field in the Region and it might be feasible to have a sub-committee to look into inter-agency co-operation in the health sector.

## E. POPULATION

49. In the Plan of Action for Africa, the close inter-relation of social, economic and demographic factors is noted. It is further observed that a decisive factor in achieving the full participation of women in development process is "enabling women to determine, in relation to work and family values, when and how often to bear children." Such an objective is achieved mainly through communication. Consequently, activity in this field includes study tours, workshops, training courses, surveys and assistance to governments in programme planning; and this is often on an inter-regional or country group basis.

50. Emphasis is, however, shifting from assistance with short-term training to establishin regular courses in existing institutions. In this regard, a closer study could be given to areas where better family living training can be strengthened and incorporated into national long-term planning.

51. Most of the population activities in the Region are undertaken by ECA/ATRCW, FAO, UNESCO and ILO. The ATRCW, in order to integrate population/family life education concepts into its overall programme, now has a PBFL component. Other United Nations agencies do, however, aim at introducing family planning into their programmes, particularl those concerned with comprehensive family health and care.

52. On a world-wide basis, UNFPA provides $80 million a year for assistance to population activities in over 100 countries (8.3.1). WFP, whilst providing food-aid for expectant mothers and children, also aims at introducing family planning. In Swaziland and Tanzania FAO has on-going programmes for better family living. The factors which can lead to a change in behaviour patterns have constituted a major focus in ILO's population research work, and many in-depth studies have been made. Since 1978, a global project is being undertaken by the ILO to examine the interactions between women's productive activities and demographic change.

53. On a regional basis, study tours, specialized workshops and research studies are carried out by the ATRCW, WHO, UNFPA and UNESCO. Studies are being undertkane by UNESCO on "Family Structure, Status of Women and Fertility" in Tunisia, and in Kenya a study is being made of the effects of female education on fertility.

54. In the four years, 1980, 1983 priority emphasis will beegiven by the FAO/PBFL Population Component established within the ATRCW to requests for population/family life education and training activities and small scale projects for better family life in French - and Portuguese - speaking African countries.

55. It is interesting to note that research findings to date have not demonstrated conclusively the direction of the causal linkage between reduced fertility and increased opportunities for women.

## F. RESEARCH, DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

56. In planning for the integration of women in development, it was observed that indicators which would explain the situation of women were not readily available.

57. The ATRCW has, however, prepared (1977-1979) indicators of the integration of women in development for Kenya, Liberia, Mali and Tanzania. Studies have also been undertaken in agriculture, women and law, traditional technologies, and other fields. For example in Ethiopia the ATRCW has undertaken studies in improving water supplies, and of traditional technologies used by women in Ethiopia. Besides country reports, the ATRCW has, among others, prepared studies on women, law and agrarian reform in Mozambique; and in Nigeria studies of women in agriculture, and of women in law have been made. A study is being done of the traditional market places in Ghana, and also one on women in agriculture. The ATRCW is also sponsoring research on the Impact of Apartheid on Southern African Women. UNESCO has undertaken a series of studies on the position of women in Morocco and also in Mali. In Benin UNESCO has completed a study on the causes and the number of girl drop-outs from school. In co-operation with the ECA/ Ruzizi Valley Development Scheme, the ATRCW is undertaking a study of women and agriculture in the Ruzizi Valley - Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire.

58. As data collection is encouraged as a part of all programmes, this activity is accordingly reported in the various objective areas. Only research which is relevant to the general situation of women is summarized in the section: Research, Data Collection and Analysis. Most of this research is done by UNESCO, the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, and the ECA/ATRCW, who are developing indicators and data collection methods with a view to assessing women's conditions and their integration and participation in the development process. The principal objective is to promote the inclusion in national development plans of measures designed to ensure the full integration of women in society and to develop monitoring systems to assess the progress achieved.

## G. LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES

59. Legislative and administrative measures are seen as instruments in achieving the full integration of women in the development process. As observed in the Plan of Action for Africa, "the passage of laws, the enactment of administrative measures, and the enforcement of these can open up equal opportunities and equal responsibilities for women in the economic, social, political and cultural life of their countries." This activity is undertaken on the global level of UNCSDHA, United Nations Division of Human Rights, ILO and UNESCO.

60. The United Nations is carrying out activities to increase the number of women in policy and decision making positions at national levels. At the Regional level, UNECA, ATRCW, UNICEF, UNESCO, ILO, UNIDO undertake activities aimed at increasing women's participation in public life, in law enforcement, in judiciary correctional systems and in creating awareness of the status rights, role and place of women. This is done through seminars, leadership training and by providing advice.

61. Assistance in establishing national machineries for the integration of women in development has been the main activity of the ATRCW in Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Burundi. and it is expected that this will be followed by the establishment of national machineries A study by ATRCW on "Women and the Law in Nigeria" has been completed and is awaiting publication. The ATRCW has also undertaken research in Mali and Tunisia on the Status of Women.

62. Seminars on "National Machinery for the Integration of Women in Development" are planned for 1980 in Liberia, Cape Verde, Rwanda, Zaire, Chad, Equatorial Guinea and Swaziland.

63. The UNDP and UNICEF, as well as the ATRCW, have projects for helping to strengthen women's bureaux, organization and policy making.

64. It would appear that the activities which are being undertaken in the legislative and administrative areas are establishing national recognition for the contribution women can make to accelerate development.

## H. SPECIAL PROJECTS

65. There are three sections for activities under special projects: (1) Integrated Rural Development Programmes, (2) Appropriate Technology and (3) other important activities (such as human rights). Appropriate technology and skills are inherent in programmes for development in the rural areas, thus causing some overlapping of (1) and (2), however, when the emphasis is on appropriate technology, the project is listed in this section.

66. FAO is concerned with both rural development and appropriate technology and are assisting with a number of projects in the Region. ATRCW, ILO and UNICEF are also very active in these fields, and it would seem that there are possibilities for further co-operation in Somalia, Mali, Upper Volta, Benin and Burundi.

67. With regard to (3) other important activities, those listed include the ATRCW's Legal Defence Fund for Women Victims of Apartheid and Minority Rule in Southern Africa, and an Industrial Promotion Bureau for Chad.

### (a) Integrated Rural Development Programmes

68. In North Africa the ECA/ATRCW have been undertaking studies for projects aimed at introducing new technologies in Algeria, Egypt and Morocco; and the ATRCW has held a workshop for rural women in development in Khartoum, Sudan. No long-range project for integrated rural development appears to have been implemented as yet.

69. In Eastern and Southern Africa and in West Africa, a number of training programmes for young farmers have been established by FAO. In Nigeria, for instance, FAO is assisting the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to plan a home economics extension programme; and FAO is also assisting in establishing a Diploma course in Home Economics at the Swaziland Agricultural College and University Centre. The education and training of workers in community development is undertaken by FAO and UNDP in Benin, Liberia, and the Upper Volta. In Niger the ATRCW and VFDW are undertaking a project for the settlement of ex-nomadic populations and rebuilding of the environment. It is expected that the women and other members of the newly settled community will be able to grow crops in an agricultural setting.

70. With regard to rural development, it is quite clear that women are a force in the rural economy, but what to do to improve their situation in a systematic way is less clear However, it has been observed that in the villages "it is more important that everybody should produce something, rather than a few producing much." And this could be a guiding principle for inter-agency action.

(b) Appropriate Technology

71. National surveys and studies of existing technologies have been undertaken by ATRCW in Sierra Leone and Ethiopia, and are planned for Egypt and Tunisia; and workshops on the transfer of technology through women's groups have been conducted in Kenya, Botswana and Tanzania in co-operation with UNICEF. In Niger, a survey is being made for the extraction of salt, and in Sierra Leone these projects have been implemented: an oil press project, and a rice development project. A fish processing project is planned for Ivory Coast. The ATRCW also has a grinding mill project in the Upper Volta.

72. Demonstration, testing and training is important in introducing new technologies in rural communities, and it would seem that a number of workshops need to be conducted to get the interest of rural women in other States so that appropriate long-term projects can be designed. As conditions are similar in many parts of Africa, it is probable that successful pilot projects can be followed up in similar places.

(c) Special Projects - Other important activities, e.g. human rights

73. In this field, UNESCO has undertaken research on women's special, economic and political status in Rhodesia and on the status of African women under apartheid in South Africa, and Namibia. ATRCW has set up a Legal Defence Fund for women victims of apartheid and minority rules in Southern Africa - the countries involved are South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia. ILO plans to include in the 16th Special Report of the Director-General on the Application of the Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid of the Republic of South Africa (1980) a section updating information on women in South Africa which was contained in the 11th Report (1975).

74. In General the FAO has contributed to the digging of wells in rural areas and to drought relief.

75. In order to incorporate activities related to the integration of women in development into the main MULPOC work-programmes, the ECA/ATRCW has set up Committees on the Integration of Women in Development and is recruiting women in development co-ordinators at the Lusaka, Niamey, Yaoundé and Gisenyi MULPOCs.

## DIRECTIVES FOR FUTURE ACTION

76. The strengthening of inter-agency co-operation so as to attain maximum results should be foremost in all activity planned for the Africa Region. With this in mind attention could be directed to countries and sub-regions where there is at present most activity - so that the activities and projects can be co-ordinated and intensified by interagency action, and also to the countries where there is least activity - so that plans for new activities can be co-ordinated. The most pressing fields for review are those of education and training for women, employment and health, which, importantly are the three areas of emphasis for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women. From available figures, 60 per cent of all activities for development fall within these fields, but in the Africa Region the activities are concentrated in East and West Africa.

77. The objectives of the Africa Plan of Action fall broadly into two groups:

GROUP I

Education and Training
Employment
Health
Integrated Rural Development
Appropriate Technology

GROUP II

Communications/Mass Media
Population
Research, Data Collection and Analysis
Legislative and Administrative Measures
Human rights and other important activities

78. Group I fall together because the working techniques are similar and activities in these fields have been going on for many years, but they are not evenly distributed throughout the Region. The Great Lakes Community, Central Africa and Southern Africa seem to be the areas with fewer projects. Group II are fields in which studies and research predominate, and the objectives are achieved mainly through seminars, workshops, publications and study tours. The activities of some of the agencies in these fields appear to be similar, and a review by the Interagency Working Group might reveal areas for co-ordination.

79. Communications: One of the lowest fields of activity in the African Region is Communications/Mass Media. Keeping in mind that communication is the link between research and policy on the one hand, and progress, which in this context can be equated with the "integration of women in development", on the other, the figures indicate that the need for better communication techniques in the Region is urgent. The inclusion, therefore, of training in commonications techniques in development programmes might be worth considering by all agencies. An intensified programme for the exchange of information between areas, and the sharing of project successes should also be pursued.

80. In-Training of Women in Southern Africa: This is a new area of action where a co-ordinated plan could be implemented. At present, the ATRCW has developed project to assist with the training of women in technical skills at the National Training Centre for Angolan Women - a project of the Organizations of Angolan Women (see item 1). The ATRCW is also organizing training programmes and study tours for women in Southern Africa Liberation Movements, and is arranging scholarships for women of Southern Africa, including Angola. Other agencies may wish to be involved in these projects for women in Southern Africa.

81. Clean Water: Water is a serious problem in many parts of Africa, and it is so important for good health and development. Three UNICEF water projects are reproted - in Kenya, Senegal and Tanzania, and a major new one (VFDW/UNICEF) has been proposed for Angola. Water is a subject which agencies may wish to look at more closely and co-operatively. It is, of course, presumed that "water" is considered in integrated rural development projects, but this should be specified.

82. Income-generating projects: Such as those promoting handicrafts, particularly "tie and dye", are in abundance, and are important. But if they are to be avenues for increasing employment and family income, factors such as good marketing and quality control should be ensured. Further training programmes should, therefore, increasingly emphasize these factors.

83. Appropriate Technology: In rural areas, the introduction of labour-saving technologies for women, such as grinding mills and water pumps effect the whole community and make a difference to the way of life of everyone in the community. The "introduction" therefore is important for the maintenance and sustaining of the new technologies, and in this regard the full support of groups and organisations functioning in the area should be sought. This is where a "communications" programme could be of assistance.

84. Banking and Credit: In Africa, the needs are most pressing in terms of accessibility of institutional credit and savings facilities to women so as to accelerate and improve the overall food production, handling, processing and marketing facilities. The important goal would be to influence policies of the existing credit institutions and government supporting services so as to be more amenable to favourable credit and banking facilities benefitting rural women. In the course of planning, implementing and assessing credit and banking projects, it becomes necessary to encourage employment of women credit officials to carry out specific project work at the agricultural credit institutions and their branch offices. Such projects after having been tested on a pilot basis in a few countries can be then introduced to other countries where credit schemes to small farmers, and in particular to women populations of the farming society, are not in existence.

PART II - GENERAL INFORMATION ON UNITED NATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS

85. Information for this part has been taken from the booklet 'Basic Facts about the United Nations - 1977' for those Organizations which did not supply it directlry.

86. A brief policy statement relating to the integration of women in development, especially in Africa, and a description of the organizational machinery of each agency and organization appear in this section.

## ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA
## AFRICAN TRAINING AND RESEARCH CENTRE FOR WOMEN
## /ECA/ATRCW)

87. The ECA (Headquarters: Addis Ababa) is the regional arm of the United Nations for Africa and was established in 1958. It studies the problems of the Region and recommends courses of action to its member Governments and to specialized agencies.

88. Since its establishment, the ECA has been concerned that all available human resources for the development of African countries be fully utilized and to this end increasingly recognized the great potential of women in Africa to accelerate the pace to development. A Women's Programme Unit existed within the Social Development Division of the ECA since 1971 and its work included action-oriented research, training workshops, seminars and conferences as well as provision of information on subjects of interest and concern to women in the Africa Region. The African Training and Research Centre is the direct outgrowth of the Women's Programme Unit, and came into being in March 1975, as a result of several interacting factors and inspired in part by African Women themselves. ATRCW as a component of the ECA is specifically responsible for the welfare the development of women in the Region.

### Policy

89. The long-range objective of the ATRCW is to assist and encourage State members of the ECA to raise the living standard of families and communities, especially in rural areas, so that they can participate more effectively in the development of their countries.

### Organizational Machinery

90. At the regional level the inaugural meeting of the Regional Conference on the Implementation of National, Regional and World Plan of Action for the Integration of Women in Development was held in Nouakchott, Mauritania in 1977, and is scheduled to meet every three years*. At this first meeting the establishment of the African Regional Co-ordinating Committee and Sub-regional Committees were recommenced. Accordingly the ATRCW has established Sub-regional Committees for the Integration of Women in Development within four of the five ECA Multinational Level Programmingand Operational Centres (MULPOCs). These are in the Great Lakes, East and Southern Africa, West Africa and Central African MULPOCs. A similar subregional committee is to be established in the North African MULPOC.

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*/ Extraordinarily, the Second Regional Conference takes place in 1979.

91. At the country level, national machinery, in the form of national commissions, and women's bureaux or similar bodies have been established in over 25 African countries.

## FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)

92. FAO originated in the hope expressed in the Atlantic Charter that all men in all lands may live out their lives in freedom from want.

93. FAO was established on 16 October 1945, when its Constitution was signed in Quebec.

### Purposes

94. FAO policies and programmes in Africa give high priority within rural development to the rural poor and underprivileged in those sectorial areas of food and agriculture, fisheries and forestry, falling within FAO's areas of competence as designated by the mandates of its Governing Bodies. To raise levels of nutrition and standards of living; to secure improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products from farms, forests and fisheries to better the conditions of rural populations, and, by these means, to contribute to an expanding world economy, and ensure humanity's freedom from hunger.

### Machinery

95. The General Conference is composed of one representative from each member nation. It meets every other year to determine the policy and approve the budget and world programme of FAO. The Council, consisting of representatives of 42 member nations elected by the Conference, acts on behalf of all member Nations and is responsible to the Conference. It serves as the governing body of FAO between sessions of the Conference.

96. The Director-General is assisted by an international staff. The Director-General is Edouard Seouma (Lebanon), Headquarters: Via delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy.

## INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (ICAO)

97. ICAO was established on 4 April 1947 after 26 States had ratified the convention on International Civil Aviation, which has been drawn up at the Chicago International Civil Aviation Conference in 1944.

### Purposes

98. To study problems of international civil aviation; to establish international standards and regulations for civil aviation; to foster the development and planning of international air transport.

### Machinery

99. The Assembly composed of delegates from member States, meets at least once every three years. It decides ICAO's policy and examines matters not specifically referred to the Council.

100. The Council, composed of the representatives of 30 nations elected by the Assembly, is the executive body of ICAO. The Council carries out the Assembly's directives and administers the finances of ICAO. It adopts standards for international air navigation; compiles, examines and publishes information on air navigation; and may act if requested by the States concerned, as a tribunal for the settlement of any dispute relating to international civil aviation. The Council elected its President, who is Assad Kotaite (Lebanon).

101. The Secretary-General of ICAO appoints the secretariat staff and directs its activities. He is Yves Lambert (France).

102. Headquarters: International Aviation Square, 1000 Sherbrooke Street, West Montreal, Quebec, Canada, H3A 2R2.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)

Purpose

103. To contribute to the establishment of lasting peace by promoting social justice.

Policy

104. Since the creation of ILO in 1919, the principle of equal treatment for women workers, including equal pay, has been embodied in its Constitution. The main ILO objectives concerning women workers have been redefined in the Declaration and Resolution on Equality of Opportunity and Treatment for Women Workers adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1975. These instruments set forth a series of fundamental principles and practical measures which are essential for the achievement of equality of opportunity between men and women in employment and related matters, and emphasize that in developing countries special efforts should be made to ensure that women, particularly in rural areas, are accorded an equitable share of all resources - national and international - available for development and that they are closely associated with development planning and implementation at the international, national community levels.

105. Apart from ILO standard setting work which lays down the basis for relevant national legislation and policies dealing with the protection and promotion of women workers, ILO activities which are of particular interest to women in Africa include studies and research, meetings and semianrs, technical co-operation, educational and promotional activities in the following fields:

(a) Population,,employment and development.

(b) Employment of rural women.

(c) Improvement of working conditions and environment.

(d) Training for modernized traditional activities and new occupations for women.

(e) Co-operatives.

(f) Workers' education.

(g) Social security.

(h) Elimination of discrimination in employment.

Organizational Machinery

106. In 1976, to ensure that the needs of working women receive due attention in all aspects and all areas of the work of the ILO, an Office for Women Workers' Questions was set up. In order to disseminate information on trends and developments concerning women workers all over the world the Office launched in 1977 a news bulletin entitled Women at Work.

107. Within the African region the mechanism for initiating, strengthening or expanding ILO activities for women in development consists of the ILO Regional Office located in Addis Ababa; ILO Area Offices in Abidjan, Algiers, Cairo, Dakar, Dar Es Salaam, Lagos, Lusaka, Kinshasa, Tananarive and Yaoundé; the Jobs and Skills Programmes for Africa (JASPA); the African Regional Labour Administration Centre (ARLAC); the African Centre for the Development of Vocational Training (CIADFOR) and the Regional Labour and Populations Team. An official was also appointed in the African Regional Office to serve as a focal point and to ensure liaison with Governments, United Nations and other International Organizations, regional employers' and workers organizations and NGO's regarding programmes for women workers. Problems which present a special interest for men and women in the African Region are reviewed regularly by the African Regional Conferences.

## UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

Policy

108. One main principle in the general policy of UNDP is that the Governments of the developing countries set their respective priorities and UNDP contributes accordingly. Any special policy adopted by UNDP constitutes, in other words, a framework for discussions with the Government concerned, the result of which is found for instance in the five years Country Programme for each country and in the Guidelines on the Integration of Women in Development (UNDP Document G 3100-1 of 25/2/1977).

109. In January 1975 the UNDP Governing Council requested that the integration of women in development be a continuing consideration in the formulation, design and implementation of UNDP projects and programmes. By May 1975, an information programme designed to accelerate the integration of women in development was launched, and this included the publication of the booklet, Integration of Women in Development, Why, When, How by Esther Boserup and Christina Liljencrantz, and the production of a set of information and training materials for the use of development planners and practitioners world wide.

110. During 1977, special promoters of women's interest were appointed in each of the (5) Regional Bureaux of UNDP. The Country Programmes designed for the UNDP's Second Programme Cycle 1977-1981 shows an increase in projects and activities in which women are active participants and beneficiaries. Furthermore the UNDP Regional Bureaux for Africa has allocated $10,000,000 for joint programming with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and has indicated its interest in supporting the ECA's African Training and Research Centre for Women (ATRCW) and any other activities aiming to promote women's role in the development process which might be proposed by ECA for funding within the $10 million allocations. (See Annex VII.1 of Report of First Meeting - Inter-agency - March 1978).

Organizational Machinery

111. Under the authority of the UNDP Administrator and the general supervision of the Assistant Administrator of the Regional Bureau concerned (at UNDP Headquarters), the UNDP field office in each country is responsible for the formulation and management of UNDP co-operation in country programmes.

112. The Regional Bureau of Africa carries out, in close co-operation with the field office, the appraisal of the programme and the formulation, evaluation and follow-up of projects. The Regional Bureau also administers sub-regional and regional programmes.

113. Within each Regional Bureau a promoter of women's interest should be designated, who is supposed to assist in assuring that project proposals are scrutinized from the point of view of women's interests and participation by field and headquarters staff and to monitor the progress made in involving women in the UNDP technical co-operation programme

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

(UNESCO)

114. The UNESCO projects have two goals: to improve the condition of women and to increase the participation of women in the decision-making process, as well as their contribution to peace and international understanding.

115. The actions undertaken are based primarily on the principle by which women themselves identify their problems and try to improve their position by methods which they have worked out; and in this process they endeavour to respect the special features of the social practices in the various geo-cultural regions. Nevertheless, it is indispensab to establish, on the basis of historical and socio-economic facts, and on that of philosophical reflection, the relations between these social practices and the general requirements forthe respect of the fundamental rights of women, and also to promote a wide knowledge of these rights for the benefit of the most disadvantaged categories of women.

Organizational Machinery

116. UNESCO maintains a Regional Office for Education in Africa at Dakar, Senegal. This is one of five Regional Offices for Education.

General Functions

117. While their services will continue to be featured by interdisciplinarity, punctualit and flexibility to meet the needs of the member States of the respective Regions with speed and efficiency, the general functions of Regional Offices may be described as follows:

(a) Studies and Research
(b) Information and Documentation Services
(c) Training of Personnel
(d) Advisory Services
(e) Support for Operational Programmes

118. They will also seek to achieve effective co-ordiantion of activities with the regional institutes and centres working in the different regions under UNESCO's auspices. (e.g. CONESCAL, ASFEC, CREFAL)

119. The Directors of the Regional Offices will also assume the function of UNESCO representatives to certain countries in their respective Regions. The Directors of the Regional Offices will continue to assume progressively the function of overall co-ordination of UNESCO's operation in their respective Regions.

120. The Regional Offices will continue to receive staff assigned to their Regions by other sectors financed under the Regular Programme or under extrabudgetary resources.

Regional Offices for Science and Technology

121. In accordance with the decentralization policy, five Regional Offices for Science and Technology will be maintained and strengthened during 1979-1980 along with the Scientific Co-operation Bureau for Europe at UNESCO Headquarters. The Regional Office for Science and Technology for Africa, including its Dakar Unit, is at Nairobi, Kenya.

General Functions

122. The Regional Offices will continue to assume the following general functions:

(a) Regional Programmes
(b) Advisory Services
(c) Support for Operational Programmes
(d) Training of Personnel
(e) Intergovernmental Meetings
(f) Studies and Research
(g) Liaison and Co-ordination

## UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES (UNFPA)

Policy

123. The basic function of UNFPA is to assist developing countries in undertaking population programmes and activities by offering financial assistance to implement project in the areas of population data, population policy, family planning, communication and education and multi-sectoral activities. Assistance in the form of funding and project development is offered to governments, United Nations agencies, non-United Nations and non-Governmental organizations, and other institutions expressing an interest in the pursuance of these objectives.

Organizational Machinery

124. The Office of the UNFPA Regional Co-ordinator moved to Mbabane, Swaziland on 23 November 1978. The function of the Regional Co-ordinator is to identify potential projects and to assist in the development of projects as requested by individual Governments, United Nations agencies and NGO's.

125. All requests for UNFPA project aid, once formalised, are channelled through the office of the UNDP Resident Representative. These are then forwarded with appropriate comments to the Chief of the Africa Section of UNFPA. Requests for inter-regional or regional programmes are submitted directly for the consideration of the Executive Director of UNFPA.

## UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

126. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was established by the General Assembly on 11 December 1946. Its mandate is to help developing countries improve the conditions of their children and youth - irrespective of race, religion or politics. UNICEF assists countries only at the request of their Governmetns, preferably with projects which form part of national development programmes. Currently UNICEF helps programmes for children in over 100 countries in Africa, Asia, the Americas and the Eastern Mediterranean Region where 350 million children remain beyond the reach of even a minimum of essential basic services.

127. The principal objective of UNICEF, affirmed by a 1976 General Assembly resolution, is to help developing countries plan, develop and extend low cost, community-oriented basic services in such fields as primary health care, nutrition, education, safe water supply and simple technologies which lighten the workload of village women and girls.

## UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (UNIDO)

128. Commercial agriculture and industrialization are depriving women of their traditional sources of employment and income and thus in most cases increasing poverty and malnutrition for the whole family both in rural and urban areas. In order to avoid such negative consequences for women, it is important that they be involved in the overall development programmes as well as in specific industrial development projects already at the planning stage, on an equal basis with men.

### Policy Statement

129. At present, the on-going and planned activities of UNIDO related to women involve for the most part modifications or shifts of emphasis in a wide range of operational projects formulated several years ago and not specifically designed for women. UNIDO, however, organized on 6-10 November 1978 a meeting on the role of women in industrialization in developing countries, and it is hoped that the recommendations of this meeting will lay the basis for the formulation of specific projects for an increased participation of women in the industrialization process. Since women industrialists and Government representatives from some African countries as well as a representative of the Economic Commission for Africa participated at the meeting, some concrete proposals for the African Region were discussed on this occassion.

### Organizational Machinery

130. The Senior Industrial Development Field Advisers (SIDFAs) are UNIDO's representatives in the field. The SIDFAs have the main responsibility for United Nations indsutrial development in the field, under the general administrative authority and policy guidance of the UNDP Resident Representative. UNIDO aims to have 40 SIDFAs in the field by the end of 1978, 30 of them in the Africa Region and approximately 60 by 1980. Since only a limited number of SIDFA posts can be financed in the near future, most SIDFAs provide services to a number of countries in their Region and are attached for administrative purposes to the Office of the Resident Representatives in their duty Station.

## WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

131. The Constitution of WHO was adopted on 22 July 1946 by the International Health Conferenc, which was convened by the Economic and Social Council and held in New York. WHO came into being on 7 April 1948, when the twenty-sixth United Nations Members ratified its Constitution.

### Purpose

132. The attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health, WHO provides world-wide services to promote health co-operate with member countries in their health efforts, and co-ordinates biomedical research.

### Machinery

133. The WHO Assembly, in which all members are represented meets annually. It is the policy-making body of WHO. The Executive Board, consisting of 30 persons designated by member States elected by the Assembly, meets at least twice a year. It acts as the Executive organ of the Assembly. The Secretariat consists of a Director General and such technical and administretive staff as is required. The Director-General is Dr. Halfdan Mahler (Denmark), Headquarters: 20 Avenue Appia, 1211, Geneva, Switzerland.

## INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

## WORLD BANK

134. The Bank was established on 27 December 1945, when representatives of 28 countries signed the Articles of Agreement which had been drawn up at the Bretton Woods Conference in July 1944.

### Purpose

135. To assist in the reconstruction and development of territories of members by facilitating the investment of capital for productive purposes. To promote private foreign investment, and when private capital is not readily available on reasonable terms, to supplement private investment by providing loans for productive purposes out of its capital funds raised by it and its other resources; to promote the balanced growth of international trade and the maintenance of equilibrium in balances of payments by encouraging international investment for the development of the productive resources of the Bank's members.

### Machinery

136. The Board of Governors is composed of one Governor and one alternate appointed by each member country. All powers of the Bank are vested in the Board, which normally meets once a year.

137. The executive directory currently total 20 - five appointed by members having the largest number of shares and 15 elected by the Governors of the remaining members. The Board of Governors has delegated to the Executive Directors authority to exercise all powers of the Bank, except those reserved to the Board of Governors by the Articles of Agreement. The President, who is selected by the Executive Directors, is ex-officio Chairman of the Executive Directors and chief of the operating staff of the Bank. Subject to the direction of the Executive Directors on policy questions, the President is responsible for the conduct of the business of the Bank and for the appointment of its officers and staff. The President is Robert S. McNamara (United States). Headquarters: 1818 H. Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.

ANNEX

DIRECTORY OF PROJECTS

(i) EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICAN MULPOC (Lusaka)

(ii) NORTH AFRICAN MULPOC (Tangiers)

(iii) WEST AFRICAN MULPOC (Niamey)

(iv) GREAT LAKES COMMUNITY (Gisenyi)

(v) CENTRAL AFRICAN MULPOC (Yaounde)

A. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(i) EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICAN MULPOC (Lusaka)

ANGOLA

1. ATRCW <u>National Training Centre for Angolan Women</u>

The Centre is a project of the Organization of Angolan Women (OMA) for the training of women in technical skills. It is situated in Huambo, the second largest city in Angola, in a cattle raising and agriculture area.

Executing Agency: ATRCW from 1980 to 1981
Funding requested from: UNFPA, UNICEF

2. ATRCW <u>Training scholarships for women of Southern Africa including Angola</u>

Executing Agency: ATRCW
Funding by : VFTW - $70,100
(see Regional Projects ECA/ATRCW)

3. UNDP Projects in technical education. 1970

BOTSWANA

4. FAO FAO has developed a diploma level home economics training programme at the Agricultural Faculty, University of Botswana and Swaziland. Started in 1974 expected to continue to 1981.

Funding by: SIDA - $626,565 (4.5.9 FAO)*

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*/ These numbers refer to project designations in the Revised Global Synthesis.

5. ILO — ILO plans to provide expert services, fellowships and equipment for commercial training at the Botswana Training Centre, Gaborone.

Executing Agency: ILO
Funding by : UNDP - $1,020,000 (96 work months)
Project planned for 1978-1979 (4.4.9 ILO)*

6. ILO — A subregional level project aimed at promoting self-sufficiency of the participating countries (Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia) in commercial teachers. ILO will provide expert services, fellowships and equipment.

UNDP contribution: $1 million (4.4.10 ILO)*

7. WORLD BANK — Assisting the Government with the first phase of its education investment programme designed to meet trained manpower requirements in the 1980s. Girls and boys leaving primary school are taught particular skills.

Bank loan amounts to $10.5 million (4.5.4 World Bank)*

8. WHO — Two experts and two volunteers are provided for training nurses and health assistants at the National Health Institute.

Executing Agency: WHO
Fund by : UNDP $440,794

9. UNDP/ UNFPA — Assistance in strengthening the programme of day care services.

10. UNDP — Supports a project for training women in subjects such as secretarial work, accountancy and public finance.

11. UNICEF — UNICEF provides training (1979) in Nairobi for 5 women as day care teachers; the expenditure was $20,000. Plans to open two model day care centres for training day care workers.

12. UNICEF — A weekly radio drama on village life and problems introduces child care, nutrition, problem-solving techniques and general information programme, - started in 1976 and is continuing.

UNICEF commitment 1978/1980: $7,850.00

13. UNICEF — "Skills for development"

The purpose of this project is to teach rural women new skills and the use of time and energy-saving devices.

UNICEF contribution 1978/1980 $21,300.00

14. UNICEF Assistance to the Dukwe Refugee Settlement. Women are assisted to develop income generating activities such as sewing, knitting, handicrafts, farming and small animal husbandry.

UNICEF contribution 1978/1979: $500,000.00

COMOROS

No report on activities in this field has been received.

ETHIOPIA

15. UNICEF Assisting the Ministry of Education with the pre-school training programme. In 1977/1978 about 80 women were trained.

16. ATRCW ILO A two-week training workshop for designers in dyeing and printing techniques. Participants were from Ethiopia, Tanzania, Zambia and Kenya. 1979

17. HSIU Relief and Rehabilitation Centre. Tie and Dye Workshop.

KENYA

18. ATRCW ILO A two-week training workshop for designers in dyeing and printing techniques. Participants were from Ethiopia, Tanzania, Zambia and Kenya. 1979

19. UNICEF Assistance through women's Bureau: material inputs to women's groups; technical/skill training of women, educational tours, evaluation workshop. 1979-1981: total cost US$ 260,800.

LESOTHO

20. ATRCW A "Tie and Dye" expert spent 6 months in Lesotho, from early 1977, training Basothi women in this new technique; the result is that many women now have small enterprises and a cash income.

21. ILO A subregional level project aimed at promoting the self-sufficiency of the participating countries (Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zambia) in commercial teachers, ILO will provide expert services, fellowships and equipment.

UNDP contribution: $1 million (4.4-10 ILO)*

22. WORLD BANK "The National Curriculum Development Centre."
Under this project, approved in 1977, the Bank will construct the Centre and give technical assistance in ensuring that the facilities for expanding technical education are geared to the needs of both men and women.

23. UNICEF Mohair Spinning and Weaving (a CARE Project).
450 women are engaged in this project.

Funded by: UNICEF. The over-all budget for 5 years $150,000.00

24. ATRCW Tie and Dye Handicraft Training. 1977
Follow-up in 1978 -- for women.

25. ATRCW — Study tour for women from 8 countries in the region, including Lesotho Experience in textile and catering.

MADAGASCAR

26. UNESCO — A study of 7 United Nations Member States, one of which is Madagascar on the differences between school programmes for girls and those for boys in secondary schools and teachers' training colleges, 1978-1980.

27. UNDP SIDA — Supporting a Mohair Co-operative by providing vocational training in methods of weaving.

28. UNESCO — A study grant for a woman specializing in education to spend 4 months in USA (1977-1978).

MALAWI

29. UNICEF — A project at Nagonero, started in 1961, for the training of homecraft workers, female community development assistants, wives of local leaders, etc.

Expenditure: Committed between January 1976 and June 1978 UNICEF spent $100,000.00.

Amount committed for mid 1978 - mid 1981: $405,000.00.

MAURITIUS

30. WORLD BANK — In March 1978 the Bank approved assistance for an education project which includes expansion of the senior secondary schools, providing 9,120 new places of which 60 per cent will be for girls.

MOZAMBIQUE — No report on activities received.

NAMIBIA

31. UNESCO — Training in the fields of politics and development. This project aims at upgrading skills of Namibian women in politics and development and is undertaken in collaboration with SWAPO and the United Nations Council of Namibia.

Executing Agency: UNESCO

Funded by: UNDP -- Amount budget for February 1979

April 1980 - $159,900.00.

32. ATRCW — Training scholarships for women of Southern Africa including Namibia. Two years starting 1979.

VFDW total contribution.

SEYCHELLES

33. ILO — A three-year technical co-operation project was started by ILO in 1975 to assist the Government in the setting up of an hotel, catering and tourism training centre. Before the end of 1977, of the 151 trainees enrolled in the basic-level course, 135 (41 men and 94 women) completed the course; out of 60 enrolled in the refresher courses, 57 (10 men and 47 women) completed the courses and all of the 135 (47 men and 88 women) enrolled in "on-the-job training" completed their training.

SOMALIA

34. UNICEF
UNESCO

UNICEF provides experts, cash and supplies for:

(i) The Home Economics Training at Lafole for women teachers of secondary schools;

(ii) The Family Life Education Centres at the district level. These have day care centres attached to them;

(iii) Training of women in skills.

The UNICEF commitment for this total project, 1976-1981 $550,000.00.

35. UNICEF

Assistance with the education and training of health workers. This project started in 1977.

UNICEF's assistance 1979-1981: $132,000.00.

36. WORLD BANK

In August 1977 the Bank approved a project for assisting with 7 regional adult education and training centres particularly addressed to women and to primary school leavers.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

37. ATRCW

Training programme for women in Southern Africa Liberation Movements. Countries involved: South Africa, Zambia, Tanzania. The objective is to increase the number of women trainers in the liberation movement in the fields of rural health, community development, leadership training, communication techniques or other topics at the request of the Liberation Movement.

Starting 1978/1979 [illegible] years
VFDW funding - $[illegible]

SWAZILAND

38. FAO

FAO has developed a subregional level Home Economics Training Programme at the Agricultural Faculty, University of Botswana and Swaziland.

Home economics in-service training has been provided for Swaziland extension workers, community nursery school teachers and primary school teachers.

Funding Agency: SIDA has provided $626,566.00 for the project 1974-1981.

39. ILO

A subregional level project aimed at promoting the self-sufficiency of the participating countries (Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia) in commercial teachers. ILO will provide expert services, fellowships and equipment.

UNDP contribution: $1 million.

TANZANIA

40. FAO — FAO is providing assistance to the home economics training centre in Buhare, Tanzania.

Funding by: UNFPA $39,200.00.

Planned in 1977.

41. ATRCW, ILO — A two-week training workshop for designers in dyeing and printing techniques. Participants were from Ethiopia, Tanzania, Zambia and Kenya. 1979.

42. UNICEF — Training of leaders of women's economic groups at three institutions in Tanzania. Activities include book-keeping, management, child care, health and nutrition education and agriculture.

UNICEF total expenditure 1979: $113,983.00.

43. UNICEF — Assistance with three Day Care Training Centres for pre-school teachers.

UNICEF input for 1979 - $300,000.00.

44. ATRCW — Two months intensive training in catering and food processing at FLAIR Catering Service, Ghana for women from Tanzania and Zambia, November - December 1979.

Funding by: VFDW

UGANDA

45. UNESCO — A study grant for women specializing in education to spend 9 months in Canada (1977-1978).

46. UNDP — Supports several projects concerned with curriculum and educational reform.

ZAMBIA

47. ILO — A subregional level project aimed at promoting the self-sufficiency of the participating countries (Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia) in commercial teachers. ILO will provide expert services, fellowships and equipment.

UNDP contribution: $1 million (4.4.10 ILO)*

48. UNDP, FAO — "Zambia Centre for Horticulture Training".
This project became operational in 1977. It aims at training farmers and extension workers in methods of co-operatives in various farming methods including irrigation - women are involved.

Funded by: UNDP, IPF resources. Total cost $325,606.00.

Participating Agency: FAO

Expected to terminate in 1980.

49. ATRCW — Two months intensive training in catering and food processing at FLAIR Catering Services, Ghana, for women from Tanzania and Zambia, November - December 1979.

Funding by: VFDW.

50. ATRCW — Two weeks training workshop for designers in dyeing and printing techniques. Participants were from Ethiopia, Tanzania, Zambia and Kenya, 1979.

(ii) NORTH AFRICAN MULPOC (Tangiers)

ALGERIA

51. UNDP — A consultant has been provided to study the employment and training needs of Algerian women and to formulate a programme to meet them.

EGYPT

52. UNESCO — A study on working mothers and their role in the education of pre-school age children (Egypt is one of five countries to be studied).

Funding: UNESCO regular programme 1977-1980.

LIBYA

53. ECA — Establishment of the African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development in Tripoli 1980.

MOROCCO — No report received.

SUDAN

54. FAO — Institute for Agricultural Technicians Yambio.
The objective is to train middle level, practical agricultural extension technicians to work with the agricultural population in the southern region of the Sudan which has a land mass roughly equal to the whole of Kenya, and an estimated population of 3 to 4 million. There were 109 students in the 1977/78 academic year, including 8 women. It is expected that by 1979 the institute will be training 200 students. The period of study is 2 years.

Executing/ Co-operating Agencies: FAO and the Regional Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, Forestry and Animal Resources, Southern Region.

UNDP assistance, 1973-1980 - $1,421,162.00.
There are other non-United Nations funding agencies.

55. FAO — Youth Training Social Development Centre, Omdurman. Cost $104,000.00 on-going.

56. UNDP — Project: Youth Training Courses.
The Centres aim at providing disadvantaged youth with practical, non-formal skills, and communities with the right quantity and quality of semi-skilled labour. By the end of 1977, 17 Centres were operational; a total of 63 are planned to be in full operation by 1985, when the participants are expected to number 12,200 each year in the urban training Centres, and 90,000 in the rural Centres.

Executing/Co-operating Agencies: ILO, UNICEF, WFP, FAO and the Ministry of Youth and Sports.

United Nations Funding: $3.2 million from UNDP
$0.5 million from UNICEF
$1.2 million from WFP (earmarked)

There are other non-United Nations agencies co-operating and assisting with the funding.

TUNISIA

57. ATRCW
UNICEF — Day Care Survey: Tunisia, Egypt, Ghana.

Funded by: UNICEF: 1977-78
Executing Agency: ATRCW
Day Care Workshop for North African countries held in 1979.

(iii) WEST AFRICAN MULPOC (Niamey)

BENIN

58. ILO — Assistance to the "Centre de perfectionnement du personnel des entreprises" in Cotonou, in training materials and programmes, and the introduction of modern training methods and techniques. The training Centre for Office Employees will be incorporated in this project. (4.4.17 ILO)*

59. FAO — "Vulgarisation agricole, formation et installation des jeunes ruraux". Aime at training male and female agricultural extension officers with special emphasis on their work with rural youth.

Funding: UNDP/IPF, Anticipated project 1979-1981 - $420,000.00.

60. UNDP — A project on educational reform to include a study of the reasons for the high school drop-out rate of girls from the school system.

CAPE VERDE

61. UNICEF — In 1975 UNICEF started its co-operation with the Government in reforming of the education system. It included training of the education of teachers, secondary education for girls, health and nutrition education.

Total cost approximately $300,000.00.

GAMBIA

62. UNICEF Assistance with supplies and training for the Village Women's Training Programmes organized by the Department of Community Development.

Total UNICEF contribution, 1976-1979 - $93,000.00

63. ATRCW Food Production and Preservation Project.
It is planned to send a Task Force Volunteer to assist women engaged in vegetable and other food production and in preservation.

1980 - for 4 months.

64. UNDP Technical co-operation at producing a curriculum and syllabus in consonance with the objectives of the National Development Programme. Technical co-operation with the Indigenous Business Advisory Scheme.

65. UNDP Support for the National Vocational Technical Training Programme.

GHANA

66. ILO Assistance with a modern skills laboratory for women in the Tarkwa District.

Estimated cost $390,260.00. May 1977-1979 (4.5.18 ILO)*

67. ATRCW Day Care Survey: Countries covered: Tunisia, Egypt, Ghana.

Executing Agency: ATRCW/
Financed by: UNICEF - 1977-1978

GUINEA

68. UNESCO A 9-month study grant for women in development to study in Belgium.

69. UNICEF Assistance with training women in skills.
There are 36 centres for the promotion of women in Guinea. Approximately 3,000 women are trained each year in skills such as dress-making, hair-dressing, child care, nutrition, etc.

Project started in 1973
UNICEF's contribution 1979-1983 - $801,000.00.

GUINEA BISSAU

70. UNICEF UNICEF supports the Government's programme for education which includes primary education and health education in both urban and rural areas.

Programme started in 1977
Total cost approximately $1,000,000.00.

IVORY COAST

71. ATRCW — Tie Dye and Batik Training: 1979–1982
To be executed by the Ministry of Women's Condition in collaboration with the Ministry of Tourism and Commerce and the ATRCW. Several provisions to be covered.

Funded by: VFDW.

LIBERIA

72. WORLD BANK — A Bank loan of $4 million for the construction of 100 new primary school units, and expansion of the Zorzor Rural Training Unit. (4.3.3 IBRD)*

73. ILO UNDP — ILO plans to provide expert services, fellowships and equipment to strengthen the existing facilities at the Business and Domestic Occupational Training Centre, Monrovia, in 1978–1979. (4.4.11 ILO)*

MALI

74. WORLD BANK — In July 1977 the Bank approved a project for financing the development of basic education programmes for girls and rural women. A centre for extension workers specializing in food crops will also be provided.

75. ATRCW — Séminaire sur l'amélioration des conditions de vie en milieu rural. Participants from: Senegal, Mauritania, Mali. 1977–1978.

Funded by: FAO - the Belgian Government.

MAURITANIA

76. ILO — A vocational training and up-grading centre is to be established in Nouakchott, 1978–1979. (4.4.18 ILO)*

77. UNDP — Technical co-operation with an educational planning project expected to lead to an increase in the number of girls attending school.

78. ATRCW — Séminaire sur l'amélioration des conditions de vie en milieu rural. Participants from: Senegal, Mauritania, Mali. 1977–1978.
Funded by: FAO - The Belgian Government.

79. ATRCW — Workshop and Research for Nomadic Women.

SUBREGIONAL

80. ATRCW — Multinational Programming and Operational Centre, Niamey. The purpose is to incorporate activities related to the integration of women in development into the main Niamey MULPOC work programmes.

Funded by: UNDP $280,300.00.

NIGER

81. ATRCW — Cassava Processing: A 2-months course planned for 1980.

82. UNDP — Support for the national education reform project.

NIGERIA

83. UNESCO — One of five countries to be included in a series of studies by UNESCO on working mothers and their role in the education of children of pre-school age. 1977-1980.

SENEGAL

84. UNDP — Assistance for a Women's Centre in Dakar.

85. UNICEF — Training of artisans in the village communities: 228 centres have benefited from UNICEF; 702 more centres are planned in 1979-1982. Young people are trained in wood, metals, mechanics and masonry.

86. UNICEF — Special assistance is given to Government in its programme for pre-school children and also in the training of women in economic skills.

87. ATRCW — Séminaire sur l'amélioration des conditions de vie en milieu rural. Participants from: Senegal, Mauritania, Mali. 1977-1978.

SIERRA LEONE

88. UNDP — One female expert, attached to a UNESCO-executed project for primary school teachers in rural areas. She also assists in adult education and nutrition programme in 20 surrounding villages.

89. UNICEF — Village level training. 1975-1977 UNICEF assisted the Government to equip 150 field workers to allow them to carry out village-level women's trainir in child care, nutrition, etc.

Teacher Training. The Government was also assisted in establishing a major teacher-training institution in 1975.

TOGO — No report on activities received.

UPPER VOLTA

90. UNESCO — Experimental Projects: "Education for the Integration of Women in Development" 1967-1980.

Three rural areas were selected and the women are trained in literacy, home economics, nutrition and technology.

Funding: UNDP and the Government.

91. UNESCO / UNDP — Since 1967 the Government of Upper Volta has undertaken, with the assistance of UNESCO and later UNDP, a project for equal access to education for girls and women.

92. UNESCO / UNDP — In 1977 financed the post of a UNESCO training expert, and the United Nations Volunteer Programme provided a socio-economist, an agronomist and a mechanical engineer.

During 1978-1981, UNDP will finance the reinforcement of this programme of education and integration of women in the development process. It will be executed by UNESCO.

93. FAO — Establishment of a home economics unit with the co-ordinating committee for rural development, Upper Volta. Estimated cost $660,000.00. 1975-1978.

94. ATRCW — Specialized ATRCW Training in Expressed Areas of Need. Countries involved: Congo, Upper Volta, Gabon. A Training Workshop for improving the skills of planners and trainers in nutrition leadership for women, community development and home economics.

Funding: VFLW - $14,710.00.
Starting: December 1979.

(iv) GREAT LAKES COMMUNITY (Gisenyi)

BURUNDI

95. UNDP — Support for a project aimed at the promotion of women's social centres - 1979.

96. UNESCO — 3-month scholarship for a woman specializing in education to study in Senegal.

Granted by UNESCO, 1977-1978.

RWANDA

97. UNDP — Technical co-operation and support to the National Pedagogical Institute which has a new section for training women teachers for girls' technical schools.

ZAIRE — No report on activities received.

98. ATRCW — SUBREGIONAL

Multinational Programming and Operational Centre.
The purpose is to incorporate activities related to the integration of women in development into the main Gisenyi MULPOC work programme.

UNDP funding: $173,350.00. 1979-1981.

(v) CENTRAL AFRICAN MULPOC (Yaounde)

SUBREGIONAL

99. ATRCW — Multinational Programming and Operational Centre - Yaounde.
The purpose is to incorporate activities related to the integration of women in development into the main Yaounde MULPOC work programme.

UNDP funding: $247,900.00.

CAMEROON

100. ATRCW — Seminar on Women and Co-operatives. 1977-1978.

Funded by: FAO/Overseas Education Fund.

101. ATRCW — Séminaire sur l'amélioration des conditions de vie en milieu rural. 1977-1978.

Funded by: FAO/Belgian Government.

102. UNESCO — Assistance to the IPN (Phase II) 1977-1981.
The objective is to promote and develop applied research and "Pedagogie" action for setting up an education programme suited to the socio-cultural needs of the country.

Executing Agency: UNESCO
Funded by: UNDP

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

103. UNDP — A project for community development has been approved.

CHAD — No report on activity received.

CONGO

104. UNESCO — A 9-month study grant by UNESCO for women in education to study in France. (January 1976 to June 1978).

105. ATRCW — Specialized ATRCW Training in Expressed Areas of Need.
A Workshop on Nutrition for planners and Trainers in Congo. A Leadership Training Workshop for Women's Leaders and Cadres in the Congo. 1980.

Funded by: VFDW - $29,420.00

106. ATRCW — Advance Tie Dye and Small Business Management. Women will be sent to Guinea for training by a Task Force Volunteer 1980 (2 months).

EQUATORIAL GUINEA — No report on activity received.

GABON

107. ATRCW — Project: Specialized ATRCW Training in Expressed Areas of Need. One year - 1979-1980. Two training workshops for women's leaders and cadres and rural agents in Gabon.

Funded by: VFDW - $29,420.00.

108. UNDP — Support for the reforming of the educational system, now in process in Gabon.

109. UNDP — Support for a Vocational Training Project.

## REGIONAL AND INTERREGIONAL ACTIVITIES OF UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

110. ATRCW — Training in Co-operatives and Marketing, in French-speaking countries.

Funded by: VFDW

111. ATRCW — In-service Training for Intermediate Level Supervisors or rural development workers and families in rural areas in Francophone countries of Africa. The long-range objective is the improvement of the nutritional status of rural families.

Funded by: VFDW - $117,530.00 - 1979 (two years)
Co-operating Agencies: FAO/UNICEF and PAIC

112. ATRCW — Task Force Proposals. Skill Development/Management Training in Small-scale Industries and Business.

Countries involved: Swaziland; Botswana; Tanzania; Zambia; Lesotho; Senegal; Ivory Coast.

Impact: Self-employed women in small-scale business and industries will gain needed skills in production, organization, management and marketing. These additional skills will have multiplier effects when the establishmen train and employ other women.

Funded by: VFDW - $100,000.00 (one year)

113. ATRCW — Workshop on Development of Handicrafts and Small-scale Industries for Women. Addis Ababa 1978 (participants from 10 countries) ATRCW and ILO.

114. ATRCW — Workshop on the Promotion and Handicrafts and Small-scale Industries through Co-operatives. ATRCW 1977-1978. Countries participating: Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania and Zambia.

Funded by: International Co-operatives Alliance and the German Government.

115. ATRCW — Workshop on the Promotion of Handicrafts and Small-scale Industries. ATRCW - Francophone countries 1977-1978.

Funded by: Belgian Government.

116. ATRCW — Workshop on the Development and Functions of Day Care Centre Activities. Held in Tunis, 1979. Participants from 12 countries.

Executing Agency: ATRCW
Funded by: UNICEF.

117. ATRCW — Day Care Centres - Workshop on Development and Functions of Day Care Centre Activities in Africa.
Held in Nairobi, Kenya, May 1977.
Participants from 12 countries.

Executing Agency: ATRCW
Funded by: UNICEF.

118. ATRCW — Non-Formal Education Training and Employment for out-of-school girls. The objectives of this project will be carried out on an integrated approach with the various components of the Centre. 1978-1979.

119. ATRCW — Skill Development for out-of-school girls through Non-Formal Education. Intended to assist member States of the ECA to promote the full integration of women in the development process of their countries by giving girls new capacities for earning in existing labour markets:

Co-operating Agency: Regional Interagency Committee on Women and Development.

Executing Agency: ATRCW
Funded by: VFTM - $115,402.00.

120. ATRCW — Study Tour to Kenya, Ghana, Sierra Leone for short-term training in advanced textile printing and management of small textile business, September - November 1979.

Countries participating: Botswana, Lesotho, Seychelles, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Kenya.

Funded by: VFDW and ZONTA International.

121. ATRCW — Study Tour to Kenya for short-term training in better family Life activities for 10 women leaders in liberation movements (ANC, PAC, SWAPO, ZANU, ZAPU). November 1979.

Funded by: SIDA and ZONTA International.

122. ATRCW — Internships - to enable women to get supplementary skills and knowledge, to provide training opportunities for planners, administrators and trainers in fields relevant to the advancement needs of African women and their countries and to provide opportunities to students for widening their horizons through practical training.

Proposed to start in 1980. Cost estimated $40,120.00 Total for 2 interns for 1980 and 1981.

123. ATRCW — Training Scholarships for women of Southern Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), Angola, Mozambique.

It is proposed that ten scholarships a year for training abroad, preferably in African countries, in science, technical fields and leadership-management education be awarded to women from Southern Africa.

Funded by: VFDW - $224, 600.00.

124. ATRCW — National Workshops: Research and development of National Programmes for greater involvement of women in co-operatives.

ATRCW in co-operation with ILO, VFDW.

125. ATRCW — Training in Project Preparation and Implementation Courses were held in 1978 in Lusaka, Niamey and Yaounde MULPOCs areas.

Funded by: VFDW

126. ATRCW — Establishment of In-service Training for Intermediate Level Rural Trainers from French-speaking African countries at the Pan African Institute for Development in Cameroon 1978-1979.

127. FAO — Assistance in the organization of national, regional and interregional dairy training courses (4.5.6 FAO)*

128. ICAO — Assistance to developing countries in establishing principally through UNDP, Civil Aviation Training Centres (4.1.6)

129. ILO — Expert services, fellowships and equipment designed to develop commercial studies and teacher-training at subregional level (Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zambia). $1 million - UNDP (4.4.10 ILO)*

130. UNESCO — Training courses for educationalists from the French-speaking African countries. Courses take place in Dakar, Senegal.

September 1979 - UNESCO regular programme.

131. UNESCO — Fellowships for women in all fields of education.

132. UNESCO — Training and in-service training rprogrammes for women workers. Co-ordination with ILO, UNIDO, FAO and other agencies envisaged 1979-1982.

133. UNICEF — Training programmes for women to acquire skills for income generating activities. (4.4.22)

134. UNICEF — Assists training programmes for nurses, midwives and other para-medical personnel. (7.7.12)

135. UNICEF — Assists basic homecraft training courses (3.30.6)

136. UNIDO — Assistance to developing countries in the establishment of industrial training institutions (4.4.25).

137. UNFPA — In collaboration with UNESCO and WHO organizes 2-year training courses for teachers; post-graduate training of midwives and nurses; scholarships for basic nursing training and University Scholarships.

138. WFP — Food aid to primary schools through 130 projects located in 27 countries mainly LLC and MSAs, for the benefit of 10 million children. Total cost $50 million a year - WFP. Activities co-ordinated with UNESCO, FAO, WHO, UNICEF and appropriate voluntary agencies (4.5.1).

139. WFP — Provides snacks and meals to approximately one million secondary school students through 10 projects in 10 countries, mainly in West Africa and the Near East.

140. WFP — Total cost $4 million a year: activities co-ordinated with UNESCO, FAO, WHO, UNICEF and appropriate voluntary agencies (4.5.2).

141. WFP — Feeding of 700,000 students in pre-vocational and vocational institutions through 10 projects in 8 countries, activities are co-ordinated. (4.5.3).

142. WFP — Training programmes in nursing/midwifery. (7.7.1 WHO).

143. WIPO — A programme of fellowships for the training of Government officials from developing countries in industrial property (4.4.26 WIPO).

RESEARCH, DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

144. ATRCW — A study on the situation of African women in formal and non-formal education. 1980-1981,

145. UNESCO — An international survey on trends on girls' and women's access to and participation in education. 1977/1978 - $2,000.00.

146. UNESCO — UNESCO will carry out 10 national case studies, 1979-1982, to identify trends of non-formal education programmes with a view to increasing the participation of women. (4.1.10).

147. UNESCO — UNESCO is carrying out a programme of research and exchange of information to improve the teaching of science at university level. Activities are co-ordinated with the other United Nations bodies as appropriate.

148. UNESCO — During 1979-1982 UNESCO will promote research on the development of educational and vocational guidance for girls and women. (4.3.10).

B. EMPLOYMENT

(i) EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA MULPOC (Lusaka)

ANGOLA
BOTSWANA
COMOROS
} No reports on employment have been received.

ETHIOPIA

149. ATRCW, ILO — Bethlehem Centre for Training of Women: Assistance with two projects:

(i) Expansion of the carpet unit; and

(ii) The introduction of dyeing and printing training unit funded by VFDW.

150. ATRCW — Project: Introduction of consumer and production co-operative for Rural Women (a follow-up to the socio-economic study of two villages in the Gurage region of Ethiopia - based on rural water supply).

Executing Agency: ATRCW
Funded by: VFDW - $45,990.00. 1979-1980.

151. ILO — A research project in Somalia, Ethiopia, Upper Volta and Lesotho on the participation of women in economic activities before and after technological change 1978-1979.

Estimated cost $295,000.00 (3.7.14/ILO).

152. ILO ATRCW — Introduction of blanket weaving at Ethio-craft Rehabilitation Centre (this was a follow-up to the 1978 study of crafts activities in Ethiopia).

Executing Agency: ILO.

153. ILO ATRCW — Development of Indigenous Skills and Materials for Construction - Menagesha. The objective is to train the potters in the manufactures of building and construction materials so as to create a new income-generating activity, and also to develop the skills of the women in the particular field.

Funded by: VFDW - 1979.

154. ILO ATRCW — Development of techniques for improving domestic pottery - Gafarsa. Aim is to develop the techniques of the potters and assist in the formation of a co-operative society.

155. ATRCW — A project for co-operatives for village women in the Gurage area. 1979.

156. ATRCW — A study on handicrafts activities and programme development.

KENYA

157. WORLD BANK — Support for a five-year plan for development of small-holders agriculture (majority women).

Loan amounts to $10 million
IDA's credit to $10 million

LESOTHO

158. ILO — A research project in Somalia, Ethiopia, Upper Volta and Lesotho on the participation of women in economic activities before and after technological change 1978-1979.

Estimated cost $295,000.00. (3.7.14 ILO).

159. ILO SIDA — A Handicraft Centre at Thabana Li Mele for skills improvement and job opportunities.

MADAGASCAR

160. ATRCW ILO — Handicrafts Project: Project de development de l'artisant.

MALAWI

161. WORLD BANK — Finances a Government project to raise agricultural productivity and the up-grading of the existing farmer training centres. Women put in more than 60 per cent of the total work-time in field-work, marketing, livestock care and rural construction.

Bank loan amounts to $9.2 million (3.7.1 WORLD BANK).

MAURITIUS — No report on employment has been received.

MOZAMBIQUE

162. FAO — FAO is initiating a comprehensive programme to develop forestry and forest industries and to promote equal status of women and men in obtaining professional and technical opportunities in forestry. 1977-1982.

Estimated cost $2.05 million to be financed by UNDP or Nordic agencies.

163. UN/TCD — Project for training women in building construction skills.

NAMIBIA — No report on employment has been received.

SEYCHELLES

164. ATRCW — Assistance to Women's Association (SWA) in starting income-generating activities by providing teaching materials for its sewing class - 1979.

165. ATRCW — Task Force Volunteer for advanced training - 1979.

166. UNESCO — Feasibility Study on Handicrafts.

SOMALIA

167. ATRCW — Handicrafts promotion and a project for assisting SWDO's Training Centre in Mogadiscio - 1978-1980.

Funded by: VFDM

168. ATRCW ILO — Recruiting expert and training to women in handicrafts.

169. ILO — A research project in Somalia, Ethiopia, Upper Volta and Lesotho on the participation of women in economic activities before and after technological change 1978-1979.

Estimated cost $295,000.00. (3.7.14 ILO).

SWAZILAND

170. UNDP — Economic Roles of Women in Rural Development, UNDP has been assisting in training women in skills such as sewing, tie dye, batik, sisal work. The next stage planned for 1979 is the promotion and formation of co-operatives.

TANZANIA

171. FAO — FAO is assisting a project on an experimental basis for the provision of credit by the Tanzanian Rural Development Bank to women in ujamaa villages for the purchase of household devices.

UGANDA
ZAMBIA } No reports on employment have been received.

(ii) NORTH AFRICAN MULPOC (Tangiers)

ALGERIA — No report on employment has been received.

EGYPT

172. ILO ATRCW — A study of women in co-operatives in Libya, Egypt and the Sudan. Aim: to assess the role of women in co-operatives in essentially Islamic traditions. 1979.

173. ILO — Feasibility study of income-generating activities with the Ministry of Social Affairs.

LIBYA

174. ILO ATRCW — A study of women in co-operatives in Libya, Egypt and the Sudan. Aim: to assess the role of women in co-operatives in essentially Islamic traditions. 1979.

175. ATRCW — North African countries - reports: Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, published - 1978.

MOROCCO

176. ATRCW — North African countries reports: Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, published 1978.

SUDAN

177. ILO — Training in income-generating activities for rural women, 1979-1980, $84,000.00.

178. ILO ATRCW — A study of women in co-operatives in Libya, Egypt and the Sudan. Aim: to assess the role of women in co-operatives in essentially Islamic traditions. The studies were followed by national workshop (Sudan) 1979.

179. ILO / ATRCW — Grant for Production Specialist, SUBA centre.

Funded by: Belgian Government.

180. ILO — Project for a co-operative in JUBA area.

181. ILO / ATRCW — Rugs and carpet co-operatives society Sodiri, North Kordofan province, Sudan. The project will contribute to an increase in rural productivity by the use of local raw materials and will also provide employment opportunities for the under-employed, especially women in poorer areas of the country.

Executing Agencies: ILO, ATRCW.
Funded by: VFDW - $48,500.00.
1978 - for 6 months, thereafter on-going with Government support.

182. ATRCW — Evaluation was completed on the SUBA Centre Project for training of women in economic activities.

TUNISIA

183. ATRCW — Handicrafts Survey: Tunisia, Mali, Cameroon.
Funded by: Belgian Government
Executing Agency: ATRCW, 1978.

184. ATRCW — North African countries: Reports: Morocco, Tunisia, Libya.

(iii) WEST AFRICAN MULPOC (Niamey)

BENIN

185. FAO — Assistance in introducing a nutrition extension component in rural development centres in Benin, with a view to reinforcing the role of women in food preparation, preservation and marketing. 1978.

Total cost amounts to $110,000.00 to be financed by DANIDA (3.7.7. FAO).

CAPE VERDE — No report on employment has been received.

GAMBIA — No report on employment has been received.

GHANA

186. ILO — Employment and Vocational Training of Women in Tarkwa Area.

GUINEA — No report on employment has been received.

GUINEA BISSAU — No report on employment has been received.

IVORY COAST

187. ILO — Feasibility study by ILO expert on Pottery Project.

188. ATRCW — Smoked fish processing project. Funded by VFDW to be carried out by ATRCW Task Force.

LIBERIA — No report on employment has been received.

MALI

189. FAO — Rural Co-operative Programme. Training of leaders and members of live-stock co-operatives, federations or rural groupings and fishermen's co-operatives. 1977-1980. Cost $54,595.

190. UNESCO — An experimental project, under arrangements with the Government of Mali, for involving women in population and development activities. 1977.

$18,075 has been provided (3.4.9 UNESCO)

191. ATRCW — Handicrafts Survey: Tunisia, Mali, Cameroon.

Funded by: Belgian Government
Executed by: ATRCW 1977-1978.

192. ATRCW ILO — Training in Co-operatives and Marketing - A Workshop.

MAURITANIA

193. ILO — ILO has established a handicrafts training centre for wool utilization in order to provide work for nomad women settled in the outskirts of Nouakchott. Project started in 1971.

Financing for continuation of project after June 1977 is expected from the European Development Fund. Cost was $40,740.00 a year - ILO regular budget (3.3.1 ILO)

NIGERIA — No report on employment has been received.

NIGER

194. ATRCW — Survey on the extraction of salt in the Gaya Region.

SENEGAL

195. ATRCW — Development of tie and dye batik printing. To expand the tie and dye activities at the pilot centre at Nibour. A Task Force Expert will be sent from the Gambia to implement this project. 1979.

Funded by: VFDW.

SIERRA LEONE — No report on employment has been received.

No report on employment has been received.

UPPER VOLTA

196. ILO — A research project in Somalia, Ethiopia, Upper Volta and Lesotho on the participation of women in economic activities before and after technological change 1978-1979:

Estimated cost $295,000.00 (3-7.14 ILO).

(iv) GREAT LAKES COMMUNITY MULPOC (Gisenyi)

BURUNDI

197. ATRCW — Training in Co-operatives and Marketing. Workshop.

RWANDA )
ZAIRE ) — No reports on employment have been received.

(v) CENTRAL AFRICAN MULPOC (Niamey)

CAMEROON

198. ATRCW — Handicrafts Survey: Tunisia, Mali, Cameroon.

Funded by: Belgian Government.

Executed by: ATRCW - 1977-1978.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC — No report on employment has been received.

CHAD — No report on employment has been received.

CONGO

199. ATRCW
ILO — Co-operative training workshop

EQUATORIAL GUINEA — No report on employment has been received.

GABON — No report on employment has been received.

INTERREGIONAL AND REGIONAL ACTIVITIES
OF UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

200. ECA/ATRCW 1980-1981: In its assistance to countries and territories, the ATRCW plans:

(i) To develop pilot projects in the subregions for integrated rural development with a focus on specialized skills for women; and

(ii) To assist countries in introducing consumer production and marketing co-operatives for women.

201. UNESCO — Technical and financial assistance to NGOs to support their action in the promotion of economic and educational opportunities for women, particularly in the least developed countries and in rural areas.

Regular UNESCO budget: 1977 - $49,000.00
1978 - $31,800.00

Activities co-ordinated with FAO, ILO, WHO, and other appropriate agencies (3.4.8 UNESCO).

DEVELOPMENT: RESEARCH AND DATA COLLECTION ANALYSIS

202. ILO — A research project in Somalia, Ethiopia, Upper Volta and Lesotho on the participation of women in economic activities before and after technological change 1978-1979:

Estimated cost $295,000.00 (3.7.14 ILO).

203. ILO — A study on the services and facilities needed to achieve equality of opportunity and treatment for women workers in developing countries. 1978-1979: Budget provisions $36,553.00.

204. ILO — ILO carried out a micro-analysis of female labour force participation in Kenya to improve understanding of factors affecting female labour force participation in the process of economic development.

205. ILO — A study, started in early 1979, seeks to investigate the efforts of rural modernization on the status of women, the sexual division of labour and attendant sex roles in the Gharb area of Morocco. Special consideration will be given to the problem of how to plan a rural modernization process which will promote social and sexual equality.

206. UNESCO — A study of the use of communication media and techniques in rural development. Some emphasis will be placed on the involvement of women in determining their own particular priorities and in making decisions which affect them.

Budget provisions 1977-1978: $161,900.00.
Activities are co-ordinated with FAO, ILO and other agencies (3.1.17 UNESCO).

207. ATRCW — A Regional Workshop on Women in Handicrafts and small-scale industries development for 15 Francophone African countries was held in Addis Ababa 24-30 November 1978.

Financed by Grants from SIDA and Belgian Government.

C. COMMUNICATIONS/MASS MEDIA

(i) EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICAN MULPOC (Lusaka)

KENYA

208. ATRCW / UNESCO — A workshop for producers of radio programmes. 1979

No activity in this field has been planned for the other countries in this MULPOC Group.

(ii) NORTH AFRICAN MULPOC (Tangiers)

EGYPT

209. ATRCW — A study of attitudes regarding women's roles and images in the different mass media and ways of projecting new images and roles for women in the society.

August – December 1979.

(iii) WEST AFRICAN MULPOC (Niamey)

Activities are reported in the following 6 countries of this MULPOC which has 16 countries.

GHANA

210. UNESCO — Regional Seminar on Women in Communication and Development in Africa: To be held in Ghana, 1979. To be organized by UNFPA – African Association of Women Journalists.

Funded by: UNESCO contribution $4,000.00 to travel expenses of media representatives.

GUINEA BISSAU

211. UNICEF — A radio-rediffusion programme, "Radio rurale" on subjects of health, education, the promotion of women, etc. was started with the assistance of UNICEF in 1979, and is on-going.

Total cost to UNICEF $24,000.00.

MALI

212. UNFPA — Assistance in the literacy campaign in rural areas by:

UNFPA using audio-visual equipment.
UNFPA contribution: $150,960.00.

NIGER

213. ATRCW — Research on Communications: Women and other mass media - 1979. (See items 200 and 230).

TOGO

214. UNESCO ATRCW — A study tour for high level civil servants from 9 Francophone countries to visit projects where special attention has been given to the integration of women in development is planned.

Organized by : ATRCW
Funded by: Belgian Government.

SIERRA LEONE

215. ATRCW — A study on "The Development of Women in the Mass Media in Sierra Leone (Radio, TV, Press) was undertaken. 1977-78.

(iv) GREAT LAKES COMMUNITY (Gisenyi)

No activity in any of the three countries in the MULPOC Group in this field has been reported.

(v) CENTRAL AFRICAN MULPOC (Yaounde)

The following project for Cameroon is the only activity in this MULPOC Group of 6 countries.

CAMEROON

216. ILO — In collaboration with Union Nationale des Travailleurs du Cameroun (UNTC) ILO plans to produce a documentary film on trade union-sponsored activities for women migrating from rural to urban areas.

Executing Agency: ILO
Estimated cost: $25,000.00 (4.4.30 ILO).

INTERREGIONAL AND REGIONAL ACTIVITIES OF UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

217. ATRCW — During 1977-1978 the Centre produced the following publications, among others: Appropriate Technology for African Women. Teaching Trainers of Day Care Centre Personnel. Teaching Day Care Centres Assistance - A Course Manual (ECA-UNICEF 1977).

Directory of African Women's Organization,
Annotated Bibliography on Women and Development,
Manual on Child Development, Family Life and Nutrition.

218. ATRCW — Study Tours for African Women Journalists:
In September 1978 there was a study visit of women journalists from Eastern and Southern Africa to Addis Ababa.
Joint Project UNESCO/ATRCW.

219. ATRCW — Study Tour for Journalists from French-speaking and English-speaking countries of Western and Central Africa are planned for 1979-1980. Assistance requested of Carnegie Corporation and the VFDW.

220. ATRCW — A Film on national machineries for the integration of women in development in collaboration with UNESCO, funded by VFDW is under preparation.

221. ATRCW — The ATRCW plans to organize programmes and activities through the mass media and other communication channels with a view to encouraging Governments and communities to adopt new ideas for the integration of women in development. Will commence when funding is available. Assistance requested from UNFPA.

222. FAO — FAO has established an Inter-Divisional Working Group (IDWG) on Women in Development in implementing the FAO Conference and Council resolutions related to women in agriculture and rural development and planning FAO's activities for the United Nations Decade for Women. (1.4.10 FAO).

223. IDWG FAO — The IDWG has developed guidelines for integrating women in agriculture and rural development programmes.

224. FAO — In collaboration with all sponsoring agencies of the Protein Advisory Group (PAG), FAO is revising and publishing a new edition of the PAG, Manual on Feeding Infants and Young Children. Cost estimated $3,000.00 (7.2.53 FAO).

225. WORLD BANK — Photographs, from the Bank's collection, depicting contributions of women to development objectives, are available to the mass media (6.1.28 WORLD BANK)

226. ILO — Publishing an information bulletin "Women at Work" started in 1977 - Annual cost $11,290.00 (6.1.25 ILO).

227. UNESCO — Promotes the use of the mass media for encouraging women's participation in development 1977-1978. (6.1.5 UNESCO)

Regular Budget $24,000.00.

228. UNESCO — In co-operation with United Nations - selected professionals and organizations of the mass media, plan to establish a feature service and audio-visual materials for and about women. 1977-1978.

Funded by: UNFPA - $128,400.00 (6.2.1. UNESCO).

229. UNESCO — Publishes a quarterly journal "Impact of Science on Society," which apprises the public of women's role in science, research policy and applications. 1976-1978 (3.1.16 UNESCO).

230. UNESCO — Assistance to ATRCW with a Seminar for African Women Journalists 1978. $6,000.00.

231. UNESCO — Assistance to 19 NGOs in their activities for the education and promotion of women. Seminars held in Mali, Kenya, Uganda, Central African Republic, Gabon, Togo, Sierra Leone. 1977-1980.

232. UNESCO — Global: Features, Services and Audio-visual Banks on Women and Population.

Funding: UNFPA - $132,000.00. 1978-1980.

233. UNESCO — A film for TV diffusion on women and the mass media in several language versions. 1977-1978.
Estimated cost $25,000.00 (6.2.7 UNESCO).

234. ATRCW — Publishes "Rural Progress" - a quarterly bulletin which has replaced Rural Development Newsletter and "African Women". It is intended for all those who are concerned with rural development transformation in Africa. Started October 1977. A newsletter, ATRCW UPDATE ("Bulletin du CARFF"), began distribution in 1978.

235. WFP — In collaboration with FAO is distributing information material on the role of food aid in improving the status of women.

Estimated cost $43,250.00. (6.1.24 WFP).

RESEARCH

236. CSDHA — In collaboration with WHO, develops guidelines for citizens' participation in the use of health services, including those for women and children. (7.1.8 CSDHA).

237. ATRCW — The centre initiated research on communications in an attempt to study the representation of women in mass media establishments in the region 1977-1979. (Egypt, Niger, Sierra Leone).

238. UNESCO — Comparative research on the impact of the mass media on women's role and status: Research started 1977. (1.5.9 UNESCO).

239. UNESCO — A study on the mass media and the image, role and social condition of women, 1977-1978.

$5,000.00 regular budget (6.1.16 UNESCO).

D. HEALTH, NUTRITION AND SOCIAL SERVICES

(i) EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICAN HULPOC (Lusaka)

ANGOLA — No report on activities regarding health, nutrition and social services has been received.

BOTSWANA

240. UNICEF — Day Care Centre Programmes. Day care teachers received upgrading and training. New day care centres are being opened. There is an adequate pre-school system, and women are therefore free to be enlisted into the social and economic development of the country.

UNICEF assistance: $25,600.00 - 1978-1979.
UNFPA assistance requested.

241. UNICEF — Botswana National Surveillance and Rehabilitation Programme. UNICEF has assisted with the expansion of the surveillance system; about 4 centres are in operation where children are fed on high protein food and weighed.

UNICEF input is $50,000.00 - 1979-1980.

242. UNICEF — Immunization of Pregnant Women Against Tetanus. This programme commenced in 1978, and will continue indefinitely. Pregnant women are given 3 injections during the second half of pregnancy. Injections are given at all Health Clinics and Centres, and by Mobile Health team.

UNICEF contribution is $7,600.00.

243. UNDP — A programme for training nurses. 1978.

244. UNFPA — Assistance to Botswana National Family Programme.
To enhance the health and welfare of the mothers and children of Botswana while assisting the Government in achieving its socio-economic and demographic objectives.

Executing Agencies: WHO
Funded by: Government and UNFPA $805,974. 1979-1981.

245. WHO — National and Child Health and Family Planning.
The project calls for an education expert, a health statistics expert, and financial support for the local director and 52 nurses.

Executing Agency: WHO
UNFPA contribution: $495,395.00.

246. WORLD BANK — Second Urban Projects, Improvement of food supplies. Child Care. World Bank funding. May 1978.

COMOROS — No report on activities regarding health, nutrition and social services has been received.

ETHIOPIA

247. ATRCW — Advisory services and training in optimal nutritional use of the foods donated for relief, and food for work activities.

Executing Agency: ECA/ATRCW
Funding requested: VFDI
Co-operating Agencies: WFP, FAO, UNICEF

248. UNICEF — Planning and running of five day-care and pre-school centres.
UNICEF assisted with this programme 1977/1978 and supplied kitchen and dining equipment for shelter of orphans, old and destitute persons.

249. FAO — Assistance to Dairy Development. Training of women in elementary nutrition in order to allow a better and wider use of milk and milk products in the family diet. $193,760.00 UNDP.

KENYA

250. UNICEF — Women and Water Project. Improved health. Easier access. Started 1978. UNICEF assistance: material inputs, advocacy and advisory services.

251. UNICEF — Day Care Centres. UNICEF assistance: Funds and equipment advocacy, advisory services, seminars - started before 1975.

252. UNICEF — Community-based Health Care. Programme included: non-formal education, nutrition, family planning and community participation. UNICEF assistance funds and material for training advisory services, seminars. Started in 1977.

253. UNICEF — Nutrition Field Workers: All women (Ministry of Health). 1979-1981. Total US$77,900

(a) Training 30 per year at Karen;

(b) Basic kits to each trainee when assigned in the field; and

(c) Two vehicles per year for Provisional and District Supervisors and some nutrition field workers in the field.

254. Village Polytechnics: 1979-1981. Total US$ 135,900.

(a) Training courses for existing and new women teaching in Village Polytechnics;

(b) Basic training equipment for their ten new Village Polytechnics per year;

(c) National Survey of existing appropriate technology and women's expressed needs for improvement of implements;

(d) Three vehicles per year;

(e) Evaluation of A.T. programme.

255. UNICEF Family Life Training Centres: 1979-1981. Total cost US$240,000.

(a) Basic equipment for two new Training Centres per year;

(b) Replacement of basic equipment for three centres per year;

(c) All food for the mothers and their 1-3 children during the three-week residential training course;

(d) Assisting in organizing and developing and ultimately printing training manuals to be used by all centres - (currently eight) and other ministry's extension staff serving areas covered by Centre;

(e) Workshops for all government and NGOs staff able to serve on a follow-up capacity with the mothers;

(f) Provide a small A.T. Demonstration Unit at each centre. The directors are recruited from the Nutrition Field Workers Training Programme at Karen.

256. WORLD BANK The Second Urban Project in Kenya.
The project, which is financed by the World Bank, provides for 14 health facilities; approved 1978.

LESOTHO

257. UNICEF Applied Nutrition Programme (Ministry of Agriculture). There are eight Applied Nutrition Demonstration Centres throughout Lesotho. UNICEF supplies all the necessary equipment and vehicles.

258. UNICEF Health Sector. This project covers the purchase of equipment for control laboratories, purchasing TB drugs and dietary supplements, upgrading clinics and courses for nurses.

UNICEF contribution: $513,700.00 (1977).

MADAGASCAR

259. FAO Assistance aux équipes féminines d'éducation nutritionnelle. Professional upgrading of Malagasy nutrition extention and improved efficiency of nutrition programmes to benefit women and their families.

Estimated cost $82,760.00 (1977-1978).

MALAWI

260. FAO Nutrition studies unit at Bunda College of Agriculture. Cost US$69,500.0
UNDP. 1978-1980.

MAURITIUS )
MOZAMBIQUE ) No reports received
NAMIBIA )

SOMALIA

261. WHO Operational research on the delivery of nutrition in integrated primary health care. Studies in Somalia and Tanzania.

Funded by UNFPA 1976-1979
Estimated cost $40,000.00 (7.1.6 WHO).

Funded by UNFPA 1976-1979
Estimated cost $20,000.00. (7.1.6 WHO)

SWAZILAND

262. FAO — Assistance to Nutrition and Home Economics Extension.
Ongoing.

TANZANIA

263. WHO — Operational research on the delivery of nutrition in integrated primary health care. Studies in Tanzania and Somalia.

Funded by: UNFPA 1976-1979
Estimated cost $20,000.00 (7.1.6 WHO).

264. FAO, WHO — A surveillance and management system for improved nutrition, food supply and community health; to be established by FAO in collaboration with WHO. Planned to start in 1977 for 36 months.

Estimated cost $551,000.00. (Under negotiation: FAO, WHO and UNDP).

265. UNICEF — Health Services. UNICEF provides funds for in-training and transport for co-ordination and supervision of MCH programmes. UNICEF contribution: $35,000.00, 1977-1978.

UGANDA

266. FAO — Nutrition project.

ZAMBIA

267. FAO — Professional up-grading of Female Nutrition Workers.
FAO assists in providing nutrition training to personnel recruited to work in material and child health, home economics services and in nutrition units. 1976-1977.

Estimated cost $415,568.00 with provision for followships (7.7.2 FAO).

268. UNDP, UNIDO — Establishment of a Pharmaceutical Industry in Zambia.
To be funded by: UNDP
Executing Agency: UNIDO
Estimated cost $315,000.00.

269. UNIDO — Assistance in the establishment of an Intravenous Fluids Plant.
Executing Agency: UNIDO
Funding Agency: UNDP - $130,000.00.

270. UNICEF — Services for Children's Programme. A plan to promote family health and welfare in social/economic development organize training programmes. The Government of Zambia co-operated with UNICEF, FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF. Contribution $634,400.00. (1978-1980).

(ii) NORTH AFRICAN MULPOC (Tangiers)

ALGERIA )
EGYPT ) — No report received in this field.

LIBYA

271. FAO — Regional Food and Nutrition Applied Research and Training Centre. FAO to provide technical assistance and equipment to the Centre.

Project to be financed by Libyan Government, to begin in 1977.

272. FAO — Technical assistance in food and nutrition planning.
Expected to start: 1977 for 2 years.
Estimated cost $418,000.00 (7.4.9 FAO).

MOROCCO

273. FAO — Assistance to Institut Agronomique et Véterinaire Hassan II.
Cost $150,000.00 UNDP. 1975-1980.

SUDAN

274. FAO — National Nutrition Programmes.
FAO assists in the education of personnel responsible for national nutrition programmes and training of local extensionists in food and nutrition related matters.

Co-operating Agencies: WHO, UNICEF
Budget Provisions: $53,600.00 (19 work months) (7.4.4. FAO).

275. FAO — Regional Fisheries Training Centre, Malakal. Cost $727,000.
DANIDA and Government cost sharing, July 1977 to 10/79 with possible extension.

TUNISIA — No report on activities in this field has been received.

(iii) WEST AFRICAN MULPOC (Niamey)

BENIN

276. FAO — Preparing a second edition printing of a publication to improve women's skills with regard to infant and child feeding in Benin.

Estimated cost $3,775.00 (7.2.52 FAO).

277. UNDP — "Bien-être familial": UNDP assistance in the training of public health workers and in disseminating information, via mass media, about nutrition and health in the rural areas.

Funded by: UNDP/UNFPA, 4 years.

278. FAO — Project d'alimentation et de nutrition pour les Centres de developpement rural. Aimed at the training of male and female extension workers with special emphasis on their work with rural women.

Executing Agency: FAO 1978-1981.
Funded by: DANIDA $153,000.00.
Project to be approved.

CAPE VERDE

279. UNIDO — Pilot plant for the production of Medicines.
Executing Agency: UNIDO
Funded by: UNIDO (several funds $504,800).
December 1978 - September 1980.

280. UNICEF, WHO, UNDP — Government Programme for Health, Nutrition and Social Services Assistance with supplies and training, child care, community development, village pharmacies, health centres, immunization of women, children, provision of clean water. 1975-1980.

GAMBIA

281. UNDP — A Nutrition Education Programme. 1978.

282. UNICEF — Assistance for the Department of Health's Programme for training of midwives and traditional birth attendants, also to the Department's Maternal and Child Health Programme.

UNICEF assistance totalled $133,000.00 - 1976-1979.

GUINEA

283. UNIDO — Rehabilitation and Establishment of Local Manufacturing Unit of Medicines.

Executing Agency: UNIDO
Funded by: IPF $1,823,800.00. 1978-1979.

284. UNICEF — Mother and Child Health Services.
UNICEF contributes equipment and supplies, 1979-1983:

The activities include pre- and post-natal care, health and nutrition education and vaccination.

Executing Agency: Government
Funded by: UNICEF $262.00.00.

GUINEA BISSAU

285. UNICEF, WHO, UNDP — Health, Nutrition and Social Services Government project started in 1975 with the co-operation of UNICEF, WHO and UNDP for children care services, village pharmacies, health centres and the supply of clean water.
Total approximate cost $2,500,000.00 (to February 1979).

IVORY COAST

286. FAO — Establishment of Nutrition and Home Economics.
Education in Rural Villages.
FAO to establish 4 pilot zones in the Ivory Coast for promoting better nutrition and living conditions.

Estimated cost $80,000.00 (1979).

LIBERIA — No report on activities in this sector.

MALI

287. UNICEF — Rural Health Centres.
Contribution and Equipping of Service Centre at feasibility study level - 1978.
Total contribution UNICEF: $2,500,000.00.

288. UNFPA — Project to teach and improve family health and general welfare through local co-operatives.
UNFPA total contribution $195,370.00. 1978-1982.

289. UNFPA — Development of a Family Health Programme.
The project aims at strengthening central and regional institutions and organization related to family health, and participation in family planning activities.

UNFPA total contribution $722,900.00. 1977-1980.

290. UNDP — A study of the impact on rural women of the utilization of areas liberated from the onchocerciasis. A UNDP regional project: 1978-1980. Total contribution $500,000.00.

MAURITANIA

291. UNFPA — Creation of a National Health Centre.
To start June 1979 - 5 years UNFPA financing estimated cost $1,000,000.00.

Executing Agency not yet known.

292. UNICEF — Mother and Child Care Services. There are 21 Mother and Child/Centres throughout the country which give pre- and post-natal care, nutritional education and vaccinations, etc.

UNICEF contribution: $352,000.00. 1979-1981.
Executing Agency: Government.

293. UNDP — Assistance with establishing a National Service. 1978.

NIGER

294. UNDP — Assistance to the National Institute of Public Health in the form of fellowships.

NIGERIA
SENEGAL — No report on activities regarding health, nutrition received.

295. UNICEF — Training midwives and equipping rural maternity centres. UNICEF has assisted with equipping a total of 118 maternity centres in the 5 regions of Senegal. In the next programme, 113 more rural maternity centres will be equipped.

296. UNICEF — Village Pharmacies.

These are not only placed for dispensing drugs, but are centres for training in public health, nutrition and the prevention of diseases: UNICEF has assisted with establishing 149 village pharmacies. It is expected that 110 more will be established in the next 4 years.

297. UNICEF — Hand Pumps for Water

UNICEF has provided nearly 120 hand pumps which facilitate the work of women and has encouraged the growing of vegetables and fruit. In the next 4 years, 169 more pumps will be derived.

298. UNICEF — Nutrition

UNICEF has a special project to assist groups in improving their diet.

SIERRA LEONE

299. UNICEF — Assistance to the Government's MCH services direct immunization services, health, education programmes, and rural health services. National Training Centre in BO.

TOGO

300. FAO — Fellowships in Applied Nutrition

FAO to provide advance training abroad of national key personnel for applied nutrition.

Estimated cost $14,000.00 - 1977.

301. UNDP — Assistance with a food and applied nutrition projects, with emphasis on training female personnel.

UPPER VOLTA

302. WORLD BANK — The Upper Volta Urban Development Project.
The World Bank has approved a plan for financing which includes public health, water supplies and community education. 1978.

303 UNIDO — Establishment of a regional Pharmaceutical Centre for Western Africa. The project includes training of personnel.

Executing Agency: UNIDO.
Estimated Cost: $400,000.00 - 1979-1980.

(iv) GREAT LAKES COMMUNITY MULPOC (Gisenyi)

BURUNDI

304 UNICEF — Assistance with the participation of women in the development.

305. ILO — Project: Women and co-operation.

306. UNDP — Support for the extension of health services to rural areas by training female nurses and health assistants.

RWANDA

307. UNDP — Project promoting increased protein consumption.

308. FAO — Project in nutrition.

309. UNICEF — 1978-1980 Programme of Social Action
UNICEF assists the Government of Rwanda with its Nutrition Projects.

**ZAIRE** — No report on activities in this field has been received.

(v) CENTRAL AFRICAN MULPOC (Yaounde)

CAMEROON

310. UNIDO / UNDP — Production of Vaccines.
Assistance in the development of the production of vaccines

Executing Agency: UNIDO
Funding by: UNDP $104,100.00 - 1979-1980.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

311. WHO — Establishment of a management system responsible for the nutritional programme of Mother and Child Health.

Executing Agency: WHO
Funded by UNFPA: $345,000.00 (UNICEF $257,000.00 - 1979-1981).

312. UNDP — Programme for Community Development. To organize and train the rural population for taking part in economic and social development projects for improving conditions in the rural areas.

Executing Agency: OTC/USAID
Financing Agency: OTC/UNICEF, UNDP.
January 1977 - December 1979

313. WHO / UNDP — Improvement and Development of Basic Health Services.
To provide health services for mothers and children.

Executing Agency: WHO
Financing by: UNDP - $165,493.00
1969-1976.

314. WFP — Feeding of pre-school children and community development. Training in child care and home economics and establishing health centres, throughout the country.

Executed by: WFP
Financing by: WFP - 1978-1981 ($1,312,600.00).

315. WFP — Nutrition Programme at the Child Care Centre. Assistance for children suffering from malnutrition and steps to improve the nutrition of the population.

Executing Agency: WFP.
Estimated cost $8,086,645.00.
To start as soon as possible and to continue indefinitely.

316. WFP — School Canteens. To train school children in cooking and nutrition.

Financing by: Government and WFP
Executing Agency: WFP
1974 - November 1980.

317. WFP — Feeding Programmes at the Hospitals to improve the feeding of the sick.

Financing by: WFP.
Executing Agency: WFP - 1977-1981.

CHAD — No report on activities in this field has been received.

CONGO

318. WFP — World Food Programme.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA, GABON — No reports on activities in this field have been received.

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319. ATRCW — In-service Training in the field of nutrition in rural development intermediate level trainees from French-speaking African countries.

Funding by: VFEC 1979 on-wards
Participating Agencies: PAID/UNICEF/FAO

320. FAO — In collaboration with all United Nations sponsoring agencies of PAG is preparing a new edition of the "Manual on Human Nutrition in Tropical Africa."

Estimated cost $34,700.00.

321. UNICEF — Health education is offered as part of several activities geared towards women and children (7.7.12 UNICEF)

322. UNICEF — Assists nutrition programmes in MCH clinics, in health centres and sub-centres and under-five clinics (7.4.13 UNICEF).

323. UNICEF — In collaboration with WHO is providing immunization programmes against communicable diseases for children and mothers, particularly as part of primary health care.

Cost $72,665,000.00 - 1977-1981 (7.1.1, 7.2.13 UNICEF)

324. UNICEF — Has assisted publication on child feeding programmes, weaning food production and nutrition education in several countries (7.2.56 UNICEF).

325. WFP — Food aid for 3-million expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children in 35 projects located in 20 countries:

Activities are co-ordinated with WHO, FAO, UNFPA and UNICEF as well as appropriate voluntary agencies.

Estimated cost: 1977 - $40 million
1978 - $45 million. (7.2.33 WFP)

326. WHO — Guidelines, on an integrated package maternal and child health, including family planning - to be issued at the community level. In collaboration with the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF preparatory studies: 1977, operational research 1978-1983).

Budget: 1978 - $10,000.00
1979 - $14,500.00 (7.2.57 WHO)

327. WHO — In collaboration with UNICEF, an expanded programme on immunication (7.2.13, 7.1.5 WHO).

328. WHO — In collaboration with UNFPA supports activities in reproductive health and family planning.
Expenditure 1977-1979 - $702,100.00 (7.2.8 WHO).

329. WHO — Organizes training programme in nursing/midwifery (7.7.1 WHO)

330. WHO — Assists in post-graduate training on sexuality in collaboration with UNFPA. Budget provision $11,000.00 per year. 1978-1979. (7.7.2 WHO).

331. WHO — Assists in training programme for teachers in midwifery.
Funds provided by UNFPA. (7.7.4 WHO).

RESEARCH, DATA COLLECTION ANALYSIS

332. CSDHA — Collection of data on specific resistances to family planning in rural areas and special welfare strategies used to cope with these resistances.

333. FAO — Recherches sur les activités économiques feminines dans les zones de pêches au Mali. FAO proposal.

Six studies in 1977. Technical meeting 1978.
Co-ordination established with: United Nations Population Division, UNESCO, UNICEF, ILO, FAO, WHO, NGO's and the International Association of Schools of Science Work.

Estimated cost $123,410.00 (7.2.51).

334. WHO — A collaborative study on breast-feeding in 9 countries including Ethiopia, Nigeria and Zaire in the Africa region. In collaboration with UNFPA and SIDA, project started 1974.

Budget provisions amount to $125,000.00 per year. (7.2.45 WHO).

335. WHO — Research on reproductive health of adolescents. Survey will be carried out in 20 countries. In collaboration with UNFPA and IPPF. Budget for 1978-1979 amount to $35,000.00 each year. (7.2.46 WHO).

## E. POPULATION

### (i) EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICAN MULPOC (Lusaka)

Projects in 5 of the 10 states making up this MULPOC area as follows:

KENYA

336. UNESCO — Socio-demographic analysis of women's education and fertility in Kenya. A study on the effects of female education on fertility, so as to draw up strategies for co-ordinating education and population programmes.

Funded by UNFPA - $12,000.00.
December 1978 - December 1979.

337. ATRCW/FAO — Assistance with planning home economics courses at Bukura agricultural institute, 1977.

SWAZILAND

338. FAO — A programme for educating families and communities for better family living. Started in May 1976 - until 1980.

Funded by: UNFPA - $347,900.00.
Co-ordinated with WHO, UNICEF, UP/OTC and SIDA.

TANZANIA

339. FAO — Assistance is being given to the Home Economics Training Centre in Buhare A multi-sectoral Population/Family/Welfare/Education and Communications programme is planned.

Funded by: UNFPA.
Executing Agency: FAO.

(ii) NORTH AFRICAN MULPOC (Tangiers)

MOROCCO

340. UNFPA Project on population activities.

TUNISIA

341. UNESCO A study on "Family Structure, Status of Women and Fertility in Tunisia." 1976-1979.

Cost $7,000.00

(iii) WEST AFRICAN MULPOC (Niamey)

BENIN

342. UNDP / UNFPA Population and sex education project.
The activities were a simple survey throughout the country on the attitudes of school children, their parents and teachers concerning sexual education, and a national seminar of 25 days, and six provincial seminars (10 days each) for school inspectors, pedagogic advisers and school teachers. 1977-1978.

Funding by: UNDP/UNFPA - $136,000.00.
Participating Agency: UNESCO.
A follow-up project is being discussed.

GHANA

343. UNIDO Assistance to Family Planning Programme. Production of oral contraceptives.

Budget $30,000.00

MALI

344. UNESCO The use of visual aids for improving family life and for support in the advancement of women.

Funding by: UNFPA - $184,940.00.
Executing Agency: UNESCO in co-operation with WHO/ILO.

(iv) GREAT LAKES COMMUNITY (Gisenyi)

No report on population activities in Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire received.

(v) CENTRAL AFRICAN MULPOC (Yaounde)

CAMEROON

345. ATRCW / FAO — Introduction of better family living courses at the Institute of Development Planning. 1977-1978.

346. ILO — Action démographique et Amélioration du Bien - Etre familial. 1979-1980.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

347. WHO — Establishment of a management system responsible for the national mother and child health programmes.

Funded by: UNFPA - $345,000.00
UNICEF - $257,000.00

Executing Agency: WHO, 1979-1981.

REGIONAL AND INTERREGIONAL ACTIVITIES OF UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

348. ATRCW / FAO — Training at country level and follow-up action within the country on population/women issues, including nutrition.

Estimated cost $449,400.00 (1973-1977)

349. ATRCW — A study tour on Population and Family Life Education

(a) Countries participating: Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi, Cameroon, Comoros and Rwanda;

350. ATRCW — (b) Countries participating: Sierra Leone, Ghana, Kenya and Tanzania;

351. ATRCW — (c) Study Tours for Francophone West-Central African countries and for North African countries (planned for 1978-1980).

352. ATRCW — Specialized workshops on population/family life education 1978-1980.

353. ATRCW — A proposal for collaboration between the ATRCW and the Centre for African Family Studies in Training and up-grading the skill of intermediate level development practitioners, especially women workers, in fields concerned with family life education.

Cost estimated $27,588.00 - October 1979-1980.

354. UNFPA — Assistance to over 100 countries in population activities. $80 million a year (8.3.1 UNFPA).

RESEARCH, DATA COLLECTION ANALYSIS

355. UNESCO — Production of pilot communication materials, for testing at community level, to explore the relationship between population activities and the understanding and promotion of human rights, including the rights of women.

Estimated cost $17,000.00 - 1977-1978. (8.3.16 UNESCO).

356. CSDHA — The United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs is planning a series of studies on the interrelationship of the role of women, population change (including migration) and development. These will be co-ordinated with similar activities undertaken by the Population Division. (8.3.15).

357. ILO — Since 1978, a global project is being undertaken by the ILO to examine the interactions between women's productive activities and demographic change. Under this programme policy-oriented studies of urban labour markets are being carried out in Nigeria and Ghana.

358 ILO — Socio-anthropological studies and studies using household sample surveys will be undertaken in at least one country in each of the four major regions of the developing world, including sub-Saharan Africa.

359. ILO — Studies have been carried out in Kenya, Nigeria and Sierra Leone to determine the socio-economic factors affecting fertility.

F. RESEARCH, DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

(Please also see "Research" under the other objective headings).

(i) EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICAN MULPOC (Lusaka)

BOTSWANA

360. FAO — Agricultural Census. UNDP contribution: $319,180.00.

ETHIOPIA

361. ATRCW — Research on women textile workers in Addis Ababa. ECA/ATRCW/ILO, 1979.

362. ATRCW — A study, improving water supplies in Ethiopia: A case study of the socio-economic implications. 1978.

363. ATRCW — A study of traditional technologies used by women in Ethiopia. 1978-1979.

364. UNICEF — Funding of a survey on socio-economic needs in Addis Ababa by the University of Addis Ababa, School of Social Work. 1977.

KENYA

365. UNICEF — Indicators of the Integration of Women in Development, Kenya, Liberia, Mali and Tanzania.

366. UNESCO — An analysis in eight countries, Kenya, Morocco, being two in the Africa region, on the position of women in areas where modern agriculture has been introduced.
1978-1979 - Cost per study: $20,000.00 (3.1.12 UNESCO).

MOZAMBIQUE

367. ATRCW — Study of women, law and agrarian reform. In co-operation with African Studies Centre, University Eduardo Mondlane.
1978-1979, Ford Foundation.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

368. ATRCW
OAU — Research on the Impact of Apartheid on Southern African Women.
Research will be directed at action that could alleviate the plight of South African Women who suffer the effects of apartheid: Countries involved: South Africa, Namibia and Rhodesia.

TANZANIA

369. UNICEF — Research on women's programmes and their impact on children - June-July 1979.

Estimated cost $20,200.00.

370. ATRCW — Indicators on the Integration of Women in Development in Tanzania, Liberia and Mali, 1979. Ford Foundation Funding.

371. ATRCW — National Bibliography on Women and Development. Ford Foundation.

(ii) NORTH AFRICAN MULPOC (Tangiers)

LIBYA

372. ATRCW — North African Country Reports: Morocco, Tunisia and Libya. 1977-1978.

Funded by CSDHA

MOROCCO

373. UNESCO — An analysis for eight countries, Morocco and Kenya being two in the African region, on the position of women in areas where modern agriculture has been introduced.

Field Work: 1978-1979
Cost study $20,000.00 (3.1.12 UNESCO).

374. UNESCO — A study on "Historical Insights for New Population Strategies: Women in Pre-Colonial Morocco: Changes and Continuities."
1977-1981 - $8,000.00.

375. ATRCW — North African Country Reports, Morocco, 1977-1978.

Funded by: CSDHA.

(iii) WEST AFRICAN MULPOC (Niamey)

BENIN

376. UNESCO — A study throughout the country undertaken by the National Commission for UNESCO, on the causes and the number of girl drop-outs from school.

Funded by: UNESCO - $5,000.00 - 1978.

CAPE VERDE

377. UNICEF — A study of the condition and needs of children in Cape Verde, 0-15 years of age for the preparation of a series of action programmes in 1979.

Cost estimated $50,000.00

GHANA

378. ATRCW — A study of the Environment of Traditional Market Places - A pilot project. The expected results are improved market conditions for infants and children particularly the provision of day care facilities.

Funding from VFEW - $12,000.00, 1978-1980.

379. ATRCW — Study of women and agriculture. Rockefeller Foundation. 1978-1979.

$21,000.00 (with Nigeria).

LIBERIA

380. ATRCW — Indicators of the Integration of Women in Development (Related projects in Kenya, Mali, Tanzania).

Funded by: Ford Foundation 1977-1978.

MALI

381. UNESCO — The situation of women and population education. Research, training and activities aimed at the advancement of women. In collaboration with ATRCW, WHO, UNRISD.

Funded by: UNFPA.
Budget estimated $250,000.00. 1979-1980.

382. ATRCW — Indicators on the Integration of Women in Development in Related Projects in Kenya, Liberia, Tanzania.

Funded by: Ford Foundation, 1979.

NIGER

383. ATRCW — Study of women and their incorporation in National Development Planning [illegible] and Cameroon). Completed 1978.

Funded by: VFDW.

NIGERIA

384. ATRCW — A study on Women and Agriculture, in Nigeria and Ghana.

Funded by: Rockefeller Foundation 1978-1979. $21,000.00 (with Ghana).

385. ATRCW — Women and the law in Nigeria. Completed 1978.

Funded by: Ford Foundation.

(iv) GREAT LAKES MULPOC (Gisenyi)

RWANDA )
Burundi )
Zaire )

386. ATRCW — Study of women and agriculture in the Ruzizi Valley, Incorporation with ECA Ruzizi Valley Development Scheme.

Funded by: VFDW 1979-1980.

(v) CENTRAL AFRICAN MULPOC (Yaounde)

CHAD

387. ATRCW — A follow-up on the basis of the findings of a study on the feasibility of projects. 1979.

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388. ATRCW — Feasibility and project identification studies in 9 countries (Francophone) less-developed. 1980. (for 4 months).
Countries involved: Burundi, Rwanda, Zaire, Benin, Chad, Niger, Upper Volta, Mali and Guinea.

389. ATRCW — Study of the Impact of Transnational Corporation on women and children in selected African countries (Kenya, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Senegal).

Funding requested: VFDW - $56,200.00 - 1979 (3 months).

390. ATRCW — Study of the impact of modernization of women in self-employment. Senegal, Mali, Ivory Coast, 1979-1980.

Funded by: VFDW.

391. ATRCW — Bibliography: Regional

Funded by: FAO/UNFPA - 1977-1978.

392. ATRCW — Study of Girl Drop-outs: Regional

Funded by: UNICEF 1977-1978. National case studies (1980).
Funded by: Belgian Government.

393. ATRCW — A set of simple indicators for the integration of women in development and for measuring women's changing position. To start in Kenya, then, Tanzania, Mali, Liberia.
UNCSDHA - 1977 (for one year) (1.3.7 UNECA).

394. ATRCW — Compilation of directory of women's voluntary organizations. First education issued 1979.

395. ATRCW — Comparative legal studies on laws as they affect the roles of African women. 1977-1978 - $8,000.00 (8.1.2 UNECA) VFDW.

396. ATRCW — Surveys of National Machineries in 26 countries.

Funded by: UNICEF, 1977-1978.

397. ATRCW — National Bibliographies: Tanzania, Mali, Nigeria, Egypt, Chad, Niger, Upper Volta, Togo, Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana. 1979 - on-going.

Funded by: Ford Foundation.

398. ATRCW — Regional Consultant to do research on Implementation of World Plan of Action in the Africa region, 1979.

Funded by: CSDHA, World Conference for the United Nations Decade for Women.

399. FAO — Preparing guidelines for statistical surveys on women's participation in agriculture. (1.4.7).

400. FAO — Global: Development of concepts and methods to improve the statistical coverage of women in the World Census of Agriculture. On-going.

401. ILO — Examine and assess the participation of women in economic activities before and after technological change.
Research in Somalia, Ethiopia, Upper Volta and Lesotho.
1978-1979: $295,000.00 (92 months).

402. ILO — Collect review and present on a comparable basis separate statistical data on women's employment, unemployment and wages, and to analyse the trends and prospects. To be co-ordinated with United Nations and [illegible]. 1978-1979 (1.4.6).

403. CSDHA — A study on institutional arrangements for enhancing the participation of women in development with special emphasis on rural women. In collaboration with FAO, ILO and the regional commissions. 1978-1979 (1.2.11).

404. CSDHA — Guidelines for the application of monitoring and evaluation system to programmes intended to increase the participation of women in development. In collaboration with ILO, FAO, UNICEF and the regional commissions. 1980-1981 (1.3.12).

405. CSDHA — Developing methodologies to assst Government in collecting and utilizing relevant data to increase women's participation in the development process. 1978-1979 (1.3.6).

406. UNESCO — A comparative analysis of the one-parent family 1977 (1.5.8).

407. UNESCO — In consultation with United Nations statistical office and other agencies will improve the relevance, scope and comparability of systems for the collection and compilation of data on women.

Estimated budget 1977-1978: $7,000.00
1979-1980 - further developments (1.5.12)

408. UNESCO — An experimental project concerning the participation of women in the field of rural development - An African country to be selected for studies and research. 1979-1980.

409. UNESCO "The role of women in the national liberation struggle" Research in selected African countries. 1979-1980.

410. UNRISD "Impact on women of socio-economic changes in Africa South of Sahara". Countries involved: Ivory Coast, Senegal, Mozambique, Upper Volta, Tanzania and Swaziland.

Estimated cost: $985,500.00.
Funding being sought.

411. ATRCW UNICEF Baseline research on the Situation of Women and Development in Africa.

Funding being requested.
Estimated cost $43,095.00.
Project duration - 1.5 years.

G. LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES

(i) EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICAN MULPOC (Lusaka)

ETHIOPIA

412. FAO "Law and the status of women" a general study of the impact of law on the status of Ethiopian women.

LESOTHO

413. ATRCW Establishment of National Machinery for the Integration of Women in Development - completed 1978.
This was the follow-up of the seminar on the national commissions and women's bureaux held in 1976.

(ii) NORTH AFRICAN MULPOC (Tangiers)

TUNISIA

414. ATRCW Research on haw and Status of Women in Mali and Tunisia, 1979.

(iii) WEST AFRICAN MULPOC (Niamay)

GAMBIA

415. ATRCW A consultant from the Ghana National Council on Women and Development assisted the Government of Gambia in establishing a Womens Bureau May - August 1972.

(iii) WEST AFRICAN MULPOC (Niamey) - (Cont'd)

LIBERIA

416. ATRCW Seminar on national machinery for the integration of women in development 1977.

MALI

417. ATRCW A seminar on National Commissions on Women and Development and Women's Bureaux. Took place in Bamako, 17-21 September 1977.

418. ATRCW Research on Law and Status of Women in Mali and Tunisia, 1977.

MAURITANIA

419. ATRCW A seminar on National Commissions on Women and Development and Women's Bureaux took place in Nouakchott, 15-17 May 1977.

NIGER

420. ATRCW A seminar on the Establishment of National Commissions and Women's Bureaux took place 3-6 September 1979.

NIGERIA

421. ATRCW A study on Women and the Law in Nigeria.

Funded by: Ford Foundation 1977-1978. Completed and published.

(iv) GREAT LAKES COMMUNITY (Gisenyi)

BURUNDI

422. ATRCW Seminar on National Machinery for the Integration of Women in Development 1977.

(v) CENTRAL AFRICAN MULPOC (Yaounde)

No report on activities regarding legislative and administration at national level has been received.

REGIONAL AND INTERREGIONAL ACTIVITIES OF UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

423. ATRCW — Development Co-ordination and Monitoring of Regional Programme for Women. The appointment of a new Regional Adviser and the continued appointment of the Programme Officer for assisting the ATRCW in implementing in general the work programme of ATRCW.

Funding requested: VFDW $135,230.00. 1979 (1 year)
Co-operating Agency: Regional Interagency Committee on Women and Development.

424. ATRCW — Consultant for the Regional Interagency Committee on the Integration of Women in Development in Africa. It is expected that the Consultant will facilitate co-ordination, avoid duplication of efforts and thus render more efficient the efforts to integrate women in development in the African region. (2 years).

Funding requested: VFDW $35,910.00.

425. ATRCW — Regional Law Survey, 1979.

426. CSDHA/CPCJS — CSDHA/CPCJS plans to analyse the experience of countries in which substantial progress has been made in recruiting and training women for responsible posts in the administrative of criminal justice; and to propose standards for the equal participation of women in law enforcement, the judiciary and correctional system. January 1980 - December 1981. Executing dependent on funds (2.1.9).

427. ATRCW — Assistance to the Government of Morocco and Burundi in establishing National Commissions on Women and Development is planned for 1980.

428. ATRCW — Seminars on National Machinery for the Integration of Women in Development and planned for Liberia, Cape Verde, Rwanda, Zaire, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Swaziland. 1980.

H. SPECIAL PROJECTS:

(a) INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

(i) EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICAN MULPOC (Lusaka)

ETHIOPIA

429. ILO, ATRCW — Integrated Rural Development. Project with emphasis on specialized skills for Ethiopia and Egypt. Funding by VFDW.

KENYA

431. FAO — Sheep and goat development. Cost $970,000.00 Emphasis can be given to the problems of rural women.

LESOTHO

432. UNICEF — Assistance to CARE village level small industries project July 1977 to June 1983.

UNICEF contribution, 1977-1981: $160,000.00

MOZAMBIQUE

433. FAO — Forestry and Forest Industries Development

To initiate comprehensive programmes to develop forestry and forest industries, and to ensure the integration of women into all aspects of the development process.

Financing by: UNDP
Estimated cost $2.05 million from January 1977 for 5 years.

SOMALIA

434. FAO — Integration of Women in Agriculture and Rural Development. Aim: Training of women for the education service and to support the Department of Home Economics at the University of Somalia.
FAO will contribute personnel, training and 2 vehicles.

Funding by: Government of Norway $344,200. 1980-1982.

SWAZILAND

435. FAO — Assistance in the Establishment of a Diploma Course in Home Economics at the Swaziland Agricultural College - University Centre.

Financing by: UNICEF and SIDA 1977

436. FAO — Livestock production and extension. Cost $602,775 UNDP.

437. TCD — A pilot scheme to promote the integration of women in self-improvement efforts.

TANZANIA

438. UNICEF — Assistance with the Wanging'ombe Water Supply.
Approximately 65,000 to 75,000 people in 45 villages will benefit from clean water when project is completed.

(ii) NORTH AFRICAN MULPOC (Tangiers)

ALGERIA

439. ECA — Socio-economic studies on existing projects aimed at introducing new technologies in Algeria, Egypt and Morocco in 1980.

EGYPT

440. ILO, ATRCW — An integrated rural development project with emphasis on specialized skills for Egypt and Ethiopia.

Funding by: VFM

MOROCCO

441. ECA — A study on pilot project for integrated rural development with focus on village technology and handicrafts. 1980.

SUDAN

442. ATRCW, FAO — A Workshop for Rural Women Leaders was held in Khartoum 28 December - 1 March 1979.

Sponsors: Ford Foundation, UNICEF, USAID.

(iii) WEST AFRICAN MULPOC (Niamey)

BENIN

443. FAO — Reinforcement de la Division de la Vulgarisation Agricole et du programme d'Installation des Jeunes Bureaux.
Assistance in Programme Planning, and in-service training to help young people settle as modern farmers.

Funding by: World Bank
Estimated cost $593,500.00 - 1977.

444. UNDP — Supported 3 projects by training female extension workers.

CAPE VERDE

445. ATRCW — Cottage Industries. The project would be developed entirely in cottage industries for women and would include the improvement of techniques for textile products and garments. Estimated cost $30,000.00. Project not yet approved.

GAMBIA

446. UNDP — Rural water supply project - 1978.

IVORY COAST

447. UNDP — Rural water supply project - 1978.

LIBERIA

448. UNIDO — Integrated Rural Development Project. The main activities of the project are to provide assistance, training and advisory services for rural industrial entrepreneurs on a continuous basis. Special attention to be given to the development of women entrepreneurs, especially inthe fields of distribution and marketing.

Funding: UNDP $397,300.00 and Government $97,000.00.
Starting July 1979 for 3 years.

449. FAO
UNDP — Strengthening Agricultural and Forestry Research.
Education and Training. Aim: to train extension workers in Home and Community Development and to initiate a programme at estimated University level. FAO executed.

Estimated cost $1,454,900.00.

MALI

450. FAO — Assistance in establishing, within the Ministry for Rural Development, Mali, a central unit which would assist the involvement of women in the various technical development operations.
Activities co-ordinated with IBRD, UNICEF a 3-year project.
Budget - $400,000.00.

451. ATRCW — Rural Women's Advisory Service (Mali)

An experimental project to be jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Rural Development and the American Frends Service Committee in co-operation with ATRCW. Aim is to improve the earning capacities of low-income rural women.

Funding by: VFEW, $79,000.00 1979-1980 (2 years).

MAURITANIA

452. UNDP — Training of rural extension workers. 1978.

NIGER

453. ATRCW — The Settlement of Ex-nomadic Population and Rebuilding of the Environment. It is expected that better adaptation to the new environment and ability to grow crops in an agricultural setting, will result for the women and other members of the newly-settled community farmer nomads.
VFEW Funding

454. UNDP — Support for a community development training programme with special emphasis on rural women's problems.

NIGERIA

455. FAO — Home Economics Planning for Rural Development in Nigeria. Assisting the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to plan a home economics extension programme; strengthening and developing curricula in training institutions, and organizing seminars. Estimated cost $300,300.00, 1977.

SIERRA LEONE

456. ATRCW / FAO — Initial research related to women, improved technology and increased rice production. April 1978.

TOGO

457. UNIDO — Assistance to the National Centre for the promotion of small and medium-scale enterprises. UNIDP assistance: $695,000 - 1977-1980 (3 years)

458. UNDP — Project for Rural Development in the North of Togo. 1978.

UPPER VOLTA

459. FAO — Assistance with Rural Development Programme. Community development activities to be set up in the rural areas, and training of extension workers and village leaders.

Funding by: UNDP, USAID. 1977.

460. FAO — Formation of 4-H clubs of rural youth. On going.

461. UNIDO — Assistance to small and medium-scale enterprises, particularly in rural sectors. UNDP - $1,125,016.00 - 1978-1981.

462. UNDP — Second phase of the multipurpose project "Equal access of women to education." UNESCO - executed. 1978.

(iv) GREAT LAKES COMMUNITY (Gisenyi)

BURUNDI

463. UNICEF / UNDP — Promotion féminine for the betterment of women's rural life.

464. FAO / UNICEF — Institut Technique Agricole du Burundi - Gitega. This school is training the intermediate level agricultural "cadres". It is expected that the co-educational training of extension workers is a step towards rural development in an integrated manner. Fifteen

465. UNDP — Training of female extension workers for rural development projects. 1978.

RWANDA

466. ATRCW — An Agricultural Training Workshop is planned for women in Rwanda and Burundi.

ZAIRE

467. UNDP — Assistance with an integrated rural development project which will take full account of women's role and functions.

(v) CENTRAL AFRICAN MULPOC (Yaounde)

CAMEROON

468. WORLD BANK — The Cameroon Integrated Rural Development Project. A programme for food crop research, improved cropping system and husbandry, health services and domestic water supplies. The World Bank approved the project in 1978.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

469. UNDP — Rural Development and the Promotion of Agriculture. The project aims at training extension agricultural workers, assisting women to improve their work and way of life.

Financing by: WFP - $1,485,200.00 (1978-1982).

470. TCD — A rural and community development project. 1975.

CONGO

471. ILO — "Promotion Feminine et Familiale de la Region du Pool et du Platian Koukonya." Aim: To promote the integration of women in development improve the standard of family life, and the training of personnel.

Funding by: UNFPA - $236,075.00. 1976-1978.

GABON

472. UNDP — A training project for agricultural and extension workers. 1978.

473. ILO — Développement Coopératif et Amélioration du Bien-Etre Familial et des Conditions de Vie des Coopérateurs et Usagers pour freiner l'Exode Rural. 1980.

REGIONAL AND INTERREGIONAL PROJECTS

474. ATRCW, ECA, FAO — A study of the role of women in the agricultural sector of the Ruzizi Valley Project, and an examination of existing technologies.

475. ATRCW — Workshop on improving quality of life of rural women for newly liberated Portuguese-speaking African countries: Countries involved: Angola, Guinea Bissau, Cape Verde, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe. Planned for early 1980.

Financing by: SIDA

476. FAO — Women's Programme in Agricultural Banking and Credit in West Africa. An FAO officer will be assigned to promoting special (rural) banking services within existing institutions to serve the needs of women in Ghana, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone.
Approximate cost: $190,000.00

477. FAO — Studies of the role of women and youth in rural development with special emphasis on production and utilization of foods. Somalia, Jordan and Egypt.

478. FAO — Promotion of women's participation in agricultural and rural development Sudan, Libya, Iraq, Lebanon and Saudi Arabia.

479. UNESCO — A study on use of communication media and techniques in rural development. 1977-1978. Activities co-ordinated with FAO, ILO and other agencies. Budget: $161,900.00.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY

(i) EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA MULPOC (Lusaka)

BOTSWANA

480. ATRCW, UNICEF — Preliminary study of appropriate technology and income-generating: Botswana and Swaziland.

481. UNDP — Supported 3 projects by training female extension workers.

ETHIOPIA

482. ATRCW — Socio-economic study on improving village water supplies:

Funded by: UNICEF 1977-1978.

483. ATRCW — Survey of traditional technologies.
Funded by: Ford Foundation/UNICEF 1977-1978.

KENYA

484. UNICEF — Pilot projects for transfer of technology through women's groups in 116 districts. Started 1977 - on going.

485. ATRCW — Workshops on transfer of technology through women's groups.
Funded by: UNICEF. 1977-1978.

486. FAO — Irrigation in arid zones, Turkana district. Duration 5 years, cost $793,590 UNDP.

SWAZILAND

487. ATRCW UNICEF — Preliminary study of appropriate technology and income-generating: Botswana and Swaziland.

488. FAO — Establishment of a Home and Village Technology Centre at the University of Swaziland, Agricultural Campus.

TANZANIA

489. UNICEF — Food preservation and storage activities, at villlage level, and talks of health education and sanitation. Executing body: Government in co-operative with UNICEF and SIDA.
Funding by: UNICEF contribution $84,300.00 - 1975.

(ii) NORTH AFRICAN MULPOC (Tangiers)

EGYPT

490. ATRCW — National surveys of existing technologies (Egypt and Tunisia). Existing technologies which help rural women and the urban poor will be made more widely known and spread to more, and where necessary, improvements will be made to give greater help to the women.
Funded by: VFDW - $9,120.00.

TUNISIA

491. ATRCW — National Surveys of Existing Technologies (Egypt and Tunisia) Existing technologies which help rural women and the urban poor will be made more widely known and spread to more, and where necessary, improvements will be made to give greater help to the women.
Funding by: VFDW - $9,120.00.

(iii) WEST AFRICAN MULPOC (Niamey)

GAMBIA

492. ATRCW — Testing intermediate technology in the Gambia and Senegal, 1975

GHANA

493. ATRCW — Survey of existing rural technologies in Ghana.
It is expected that the survey unit will give as clear a picture as possible of the priority technologies needed to help rural women in the area.

Funding by: ATRCW .. 1978

IVORY COAST

494. ATRCW — Improving Techniques for Preservation of Smoked Fish.
It is expected that greater numbers of women will learn improved techniques, based on cheap and successful traditional technologies. In co-operation with Regional Interagency Committee on Women and Development, UNICEF and FAO.

Funding by: VFDW $36,138.00 and UNICEF January 1979-1981 (2 years).

MAURITANIA

495. ATRCW — A study on nomadic food preservation. 1979 - on going.

Funding by: VFDW.

NIGER

496. ATRCW — Extraction of salt. A technology survey under the direction of the Department of Culture 1979.

Funding by: UNICEF and VFDW.

SENEGAL

497. ATRCW — Testing and intermediate technology in the Gambia and Senegal. 1979.

SIERRA LEONE

498. ATRCW — (a) An Oil Press Project;
(b) Rice Development Project; and
(c) Fish Processing.

Funding by: UNICEF, VFDW, Ford Foundation. 1979, on going

499. ATRCW — Survey of Traditional Technologies.

Funded by: UNICEF - 1977 on going.

500. ATRCW — A demonstration, testing and training unit in village technology at the National Training Centre Bo, Sierra Leone. Executing Agency: ATRCW in co-operation with UNICEF, ITDG.

Funding by: VFD - $35,800.00 proposed starting 1978 for 8 months (thereafter on going with Government support).

501. ATRCW — Effects of introducing improved technology on the rural villages - case study of improved Palm Oil Press. It is expected that village women will be able to produce more palm oil in less time and with less effort and derive more income from processing and selling this commodity.

Funding by: VFDW - $22,000.00. 1979.

UPPER VOLTA

502. ATRCW — Grinding Mill Project. Pilot project in 32 villages for the introduction of hand-operated grinding mills.

Funding by: UNICEF 1977-1978.

(iv) GREAT LAKES COMMUNITY (Gisenyi)

No projects reported for Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire.

(v) CENTRAL AFRICAN MULPOC (Yaounde)

No report on projects received.

## REGIONAL AND INTERREGIONAL PROJECTS

503. ATRCW — Village Technology Workshops.

Two workshops are planned for 1979:

(i) For five English-speaking West African countries;

(ii) For five French-speaking West African countries.

There are orientation workshops for planners and extension workers, ATRCW in co-operation with Regional, Interagency Committee on Women and Development.

Funded by: VFDW.

504. ATRCW — Survey of traditional rural technology in Egypt, Ghana, Morocco and Tunisia.

Funding by: UNICEF, VFDW, 1979.

OTHER IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES

HUMAN RIGHTS

505. ATRCW — Legal Defence Fund for Women Victims of Apartheid and Minority Rule in Southern Africa.

Countries involved: South Africa, Namibia, and Southern Rhodesia. It is expected that women who have had very meagre resources available to them will ahave access to high quality legal assistance in their struggle against colonial domination and apartheid. Co-operating agencies: OAU, PAWO, International Legal Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa.

Funding by: VFDW - $456,000.00. November 1978 - 2 years.

506. ILO — A regional seminar on equal rights in labour matters was held in Lusaka in September - October 1978 to familiarize representatives of liberation movements in Southern African countries with the contribution that ILO standards and operational activities can make to the achievement of equal rights in the light of present and future circumstances of their countries.

507. ILO — A seminar on equality of treatment for women workers of Southern Africa countries is planned for 1980. The purpose of this project is to highlight questions of relevance to the United Nations Decade for elimination of discrimination against women and to the international anti-apartheid year. UNDP/ILO funding.

508. ILO — A Tripartite Symposium on Equality of Opportunity and Treatment in Employment was held in Dakar in September 1977 to provide for an exchange of views and information on the problems and methods of achieving equality of opportunity and treatment in employment in the African region.

509. UNESCO — Human Rights - proposes the development of teaching on women's rights as part of human rights programmes. 1979-1985.

510. UNESCO — Research on the status of African women under apartheid in Southern Africa and Namibia 1977-1978. Publication planned 1979 (23.2.12).

511. UNESCO — Research on women's social, economic and political status and role in pre-colonial and colonial Rhodesia as well as in the national liberation movement.
February 1977 - May 1978 - $22,000.00.

GENERAL

CHAD

512 UNIDO Industrial Promotion Bureau

The project is aimed at industrial development in general.
Participating agencies: UNDP, OPE
Funding: UNDP - $1,540,501.00. 1976-1981

SENEGAL

513 FAO Drought relief. UNDP contribution $12,000.00.

514 FAO Digging 500 wells in rural areas, March 1978.

515 ATRCW ECA/ATRCW Multinational Programming and Operational Centre

(i) Niamey
UNDP Funding $280,300.00.

(ii) Yaoundé
UNDP Funding $247,900.00.

(iii) Gisenyi
UNDP Funding $173,350.00.

The purpose of this project is to incorporate into the main MULPOC work programmes activities related to the integration of women in development.

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## LIST OF COUNTRIES IN EACH MULTINATIONAL PROGRAMMING AND OPERATIONAL CENTRE (MULPOC)

(i) Eastern and Southern African MULPOC (Lusaka)

- Angola
- Botswana
- Comoros
- Ethiopia
- Kenya
- Lesotho
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Mauritius
- Mozambique
- Namibia
- Seychelles
- Somalia
- Southern Africa
- Swaziland
- Tanzania (U.R)
- Uganda
- Zambia

(ii) North African MULPOC (Tangiers)

- Algeria
- Egypt
- Libya
- Morocco
- Sudan
- Tunisia

(iii) West African MULPOC (Niamey)

- Benin
- Cape Verde
- Gambia
- Ghana
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Ivory Coast
- Liberia
- Mali
- Mauritania
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Senegal
- Sierra Leone
- Togo
- Upper Volta

(iv) Great Lakes Community MULPOC (Gisenyi)

- Burundi
- Rwanda
- Zaire

(v) Central African MULPOC (Yaoundé)

- Cameroon
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Congo
- Equatorial Guinea
- Gabon

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7. ILO
8. TCD
9. UNDP
10. UNESCO
11. UNFPA
12. UNICEF
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